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INDIAN TRIBAL SONGS HONOR TEPEE WOMEN

Words Trace Literature of Early Days of American Aborigines

RESPECT AND REGARD OF BRAVES PROVED

Children Learn of Heroism of White Eagle and Generosity of Two Bears

By FRANCES DENSMORE
Formerly with the Bureau of American Ethnology, Washington, D. C.

The words of American Indian songs are an important part of the literature of the race. They are its poetry, and, to some extent, a record of its chiefs and warriors. Not only are the names of heroes and virtues are praised, so that their preserved in song, but their victories and virtues are praised, so that their fame may not be forgotten. The children hear these songs and learn the deeds of White Eagle or the generosity of Two Bears.

Although the Indians of old did not have love songs, in our use of that term, they had a few songs in honor of women. These show the position of Indian women in the old days, and should be distinguished from the modern "love songs" composed by reservation Indians, which have little or nothing of the delicate sentiment and high ideals of the old tradition.

There is no white person's impression of Indian life more common than that the women were classed with beasts of burden. In a life of hardship and struggle they took their share of the burden, it is true, but they were respected by the men of their families. An Indian once said, "Married life among us was like traveling in a canoe. The man paddled and the woman sat back—but the woman steered." Women were chiefs in some tribes and had the suffrage in certain tribes long before white women claimed that as a right. The American Indian was not romantic, but he had delicacy of sentiment.

Among the Sioux there was a warrior named Dog Eagle. When he was returning from the enemy and came in sight of the camp he sang a song with these words:

Friends, the attacking party will return.
Whenever you said this.
Friend, that woman stands there smiling.

In such a song we feel the steadying influence of the woman at home whose quiet, confident smile followed the warrior and welcomed his return. The song does not praise her. The

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England Advised by Ford to Raise Wage Schedules

LONDON (AP)—The current English review, the Spectator, published March 29 an interview with Henry Ford in which the American automobile manufacturer makes answer to the question, "What is wrong with British industry?"

Mr. Ford is quoted as declaring that what it needs to save it, is birth of a new spirit of enterprise and initiative among its leaders and that higher industrial wages would give that new stimulus immediately.

"The main trouble with industry everywhere," Mr. Ford said, "not only in England, but also in the United States is that leaders of industry do not properly interpret their difficulties as notices to change their methods."

The Spectator said their interview was obtained eight weeks ago by John Digdale, former member of the Spectator staff.

Mr. Ford does not think England's case is by any means hopeless, "but it will need a complete change of outlook among your manufacturers," he said, adding that government action alone cannot put industry on its feet. He insisted, "British industry is not in need of money, it is in need of initiative."

Asked if he had any practical concrete suggestion, he replied affirmatively, adding "but it applies to America as much as it does to England—higher wages."

Mr. Ford said the effect of raising of wages in England would be an immediate improvement in trade. "British industry would receive a tremendous stimulus. It would at once increase the consuming power of the people in England, and that's what you want—greater purchasing power."

Mr. Ford commented that it had taken about 10 years to have the theory of higher wages in increasing efficiency and raising consumption power of workers accepted in America, "but it is now generally received as part of the practical science of business."

The automobile manufacturer said he was starting his big plant at Dagenham, England, to sell his cars to the British dominions, in which there are 9,000,000 automobile owners. He said they would need 30,000 men at this plant and that he proposed paying the same wages as in America—about £5 weekly (about $25) as a minimum wage.

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Found, Submarine: Owner Please Claim

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
London

"FOUND, one submarine, stranded but apparently in good condition and refloatable; will owner please claim."

This in effect was the message which came from Cornwall March 29, reporting that a derelict submarine with so sign of life aboard had drifted ashore at Saint Just, a mile south of Cape Cornwall. The boat was supposed to have been in tow.

The message identified the boat as the "L-1," which was one of the celebrated "L" class which did extensive work during the World War. She had been struck off the active list of the British Navy, was put up for sale and apparently was en route to a ship breaker's when she ran aground.

U. S. Citizen Held in Italy Sends Appeal

Washington Asks Report on New Bedford Man Forced Into Army

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Forced to enlist in the Italian Army on a visit to his native land, Emiliano Bollea, New Bedford, Mass., naturalized American, has appealed to the State Department in a case that raises again the whole issue of the rights of American nationals in Italy.

The State Department is interesting itself in the case, but declares that it is only one of several and that it is virtually powerless to help the American citizen now reported to be a prisoner in the Italian Army training camp at Turin. The department announced that it has instructed the American Consul at Turin to make a full investigation, and an immediate report on the case.

The Bollea case revives in acute form previous protests by the American Government to Italy, with which is intertwined Fascist efforts to keep alive patriotic sentiments among Italian emigrants in the United States by means of their organizations.

Treaty Awaits Signature

The question of Italian conscription has been before Congress in the past and in 1928 a resolution was introduced by Clyde Kelly (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, was passed and sent to President Coolidge demanding freedom from military service of naturalized Americans on visits to their native lands.

The State Department has sent a naturalization treaty to the American Embassy at Rome where it is being studied by the Italian Government. So far the Italians have shown no desire to sign the pact.

It was only a few months ago that Nobile Giacomo Martino, Italian Ambassador, issued a statement following protests by the State Department, in which he promised immunity from conscription to returning naturalized Americans, and forgiveness of "even past duties, provided they have no reference to time of war."

Sister Sends Appeal

In the face of this apparent pledge, the State Department is seeking to determine the reason for the reported conscription of the New Bedford Italian. A letter appealing for help has been forwarded by his sister in Italy. The letter states that the New Bedford man was applying for a marriage license in Italy when he was seized and forced to enter the Italian army to fulfill the service that is required of every man over 18.

An appeal has been made to Charles L. Gifford (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, who announced that the matter would be followed up. Bollea, it is claimed, came to the United States when he was 17 and hence could not be termed a runaway from conscription regulations.

An official statement by the United States Passport Bureau issued to aid tourists explains that it understands exemption from military service is offered in Italy, "and freedom from penalties for nonperformance of any military obligations which might have been incurred by such persons under Italian law in the past, except at a time when Italy was at war."

The Italian Ambassador, Nov. 14, 1929, stated that for some months past there had been no instances of difficulties under the so-called dual citizenship, and added that such cases would become less frequent in view "of the broad international policy of Premier Mussolini."

Hoover Board Urges Return of Haitian Rule to Haitians

End of American Dominance, and Only United States Influence to Be of an Advisory Nature Is End Sought

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — An enlightened and liberal program of far-reaching recommendations constituting in substance a new Haitian policy was formally submitted to President Hoover on March 28 by the executive commission of five that made a study of conditions in the Caribbean republic.

President Hoover expressed approval of its proposals and said that its counsels would be the basis of the Administration's policy in Haiti.

The commission made two sets of recommendations: the first, applicable to the immediate future, and the second, to follow the reorganization in the Haitian Government. Both groups of suggestions are directed entirely to the mitigation of American domination in Haiti in every field.

Rapid Haitianization of the Haitian Government and withdrawal of American dominance is the commission's solution of this long-standing international problem and its recommendations are specifically directed to accomplish this objective.

Immediate Changes

For immediate effect, the commission recommends the following changes:

1. That the detail of naval and marine officers for all Haitian services be made for a minimum of four years and that an effort be made to secure Americans who will agree to continue employment in these services, so that upon the expiration of the treaty a force of American doctors, engineers and police officers will be available for continued assistance to the Haitian Government, should it then desire it.

2. That if possible some form of continuing appropriation for roads be urged for expenditure by the Haitian Government, with a policy that will provide enough funds to keep all existing roads in suitable repair before any new construction is undertaken; also, in regard to further construction, that only roads most urgently needed to develop regions now settled and under cultivation be undertaken until the present economic depression has passed.

3. That the United States interpose no objections to a moderate reduction of the customs duties, internal revenue taxes, especially those imposed upon alcohol and tobacco, or to a reduction or elimination of the export tax on coffee, if the condition of the Treasury so warrants.

Americans to Be Helpers

4. That it be suggested to the Haitian Government that it employ one American adviser in each administrative department of the Govern-

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NEW TECHNIQUE IN DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES URGED

Lord Eustace Envisages Pacific Regions as Dominant Factors

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — Development of a new technique in international relations absorbed attention of round tables at the first Yale Conference on International Relations here March 29, following an analysis of American and British diplomacy by Lord Eustace Percy, English diplomatist and writer.

Lord Eustace emphasized the need for recasting methods of solving international differences. He envisaged the Pacific region as the dominant factor in the future of international affairs. He told the conference that many so-called Anglo-American problems should be considered from the broader aspect of general international questions.

Study in the Open

"The world," he said, "today needs a new technique of international relations. The merit of the old diplomacy was that it ensured continuous study and discussion of international problems. Its defect was that this study and discussion, being conducted by secret dispatch and private interview, resembled rather the mouthing of an old bone by a dog and led to nothing except a strengthening of the teeth.

"The merit of the new diplomacy is that it forces problems into the open and concentrates attention on their solution; its defect is that it tends to scamp the study of problems and consequently to put international conferences in the dilemma either of accepting ill-digested solutions or of breaking up in confusion.

"We need to invent a new kind of diplomatic instrument through which the nations can openly join in the study of problems without being expected to produce immediate solutions for them.

"This is not a simple thing to invent. The Secretariat of the League of Nations is a more or less successful experiment in this direction, but it works well only where the problems are severely technical ones on which public opinion is not concentrated. The history of the preparatory disarmament commission, which was intended to be an instrument of open but quiet study of this kind, shows how easily an official study circle, as it were, drifts into the conference atmosphere, where it is forced to find immediate solutions under penalty of incurring popular contempt. I imagine that similar difficulties have been encountered in conducting the business of the Pan-American Union. I wonder whether the United States and the British Empire, the two peoples who have shown such amazing power of political invention, cannot lead the way to a more satisfactory method of dealing with international affairs.

"If these two peoples follow the bent of their political genius they will not, indeed, seek to establish by formal agreement some imposing institution

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COUNCIL URGES DEVELOPING OF N. E. SEAPORTS

Seeks Also to Stabilize Employment and Asks Co-operation

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—Resolutions urging stabilization of employment and development of New England seaports were adopted by the New England Council at the closing session of its eighteenth quarterly meeting here March 28.

The meeting recommended that the council's commitee on water transportation "be encouraged to further activity in their work for the development of New England seaports and that the committee endeavor to present a report at the June meeting of the council."

Other resolutions recommended that all commercial and industrial associations in New England exert effort to stimulate all practicable and prudent activities recognized as helpful in stabilizing employment, and that chambers of commerce in every industrial community in New England be urged by the council to maintain accurate records of employment.

Dr. Ernest M. Hopkins, president of Dartmouth College, told the council that there is not nearly as much inducement for the best college graduates to remain in New England as there is for them to go elsewhere.

Dr. Edward M. Lewis, president of the University of New Hampshire, and Clarence G. McDavitt, vice-chairman of the department of education and vocation of the Boston University Club, echoed Dr. Hopkins's plea for greater co-operation and understanding between the industrial and business world and the colleges and universities.

The advancement of industry in New England, Dr. Hopkins said, requires that the best college graduates be given as good opportunities to remain in New England as are offered outside. At the present time, generally speaking, this is not so, the speaker said.

Dr. Lewis deplored that educators of New Hampshire "can't get the business men of the State to come to us," and seek applicants for positions, and urged that business and industrial executives co-operate as heartily as the institutions, in helping to place graduates in the business and industrial world.

Mr. McDavitt named as the type of man which business has a right to expect from the best college graduates a man who has done his first job well, that is, his college career.

TOWED GLIDER TEST IS SET FOR MARCH 30

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Capt. Frank Hawks, noted aviator, who proposes to pilot a glider, towed by an airplane, from San Diego, Calif., to New York, announced plans March 29 for the feat.

The glider, towed by a small two-place biplane piloted by J. D. Jernigan Jr., will take off from San Diego Sunday morning. W. H. Franklin of Ann Arbor, Mich., manufacturer of the glider, will accompany Jernigan in the plane.

The trio was here after having tested the towing arrangement between San Diego and Los Angeles. Jernigan said the flight itself would be made at the altitude at which smooth air can be found. In order to get over the mountains after leaving San Diego, the glider must be towed to an altitude of 5000 feet. The trip is expected to consume 40 flying hours, arriving in New York about April 6.

'Stonehenge' Found in Unknown Jungle of New Guinea by Australian Explorer

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Discovery of a circle of standing stones, bearing resemblance to the Stonehenge formation on Salisbury Plain, England, is one of the outstanding finds of the expeditions undertaken by E. W. F. Chinnery, Australian Commonwealth anthoropologist in the wilds of New Guinea. The monoliths were discovered in the Sepik River district and bear close resemblance to similar stone formations left by peoples of the Megalithic period in different parts of the world.

Other striking discoveries during the excavation work have been stone pestles and mortars like those of ancient Egypt.

Research, said Mr. Chinnery in an interview, had already shown that New Guinea was once inhabited by dark, woolly-haired peoples, and that movements across the Pacific had influenced the inhabitants and left a variety of languages along the coast.

Discovery of the pestles and mortars, he said, indicated that New Guinea at some time had been penetrated by some people who had for them. To the present inhabitants their origin and use was unknown.

Mr. Chinnery, who has been altogether 21 years in New Guinea, is publishing his report in Australia for the League of Nations.

Reich Cabinet Formed by Centrist Leader

BERLIN (AP)—Dr. Heinrich Bruening, [illegible] Centrists, succeeded March 29 in forming a Cabinet to take the place of the resigned Mueller Ministry.

KELLOGG URGES EDUCATION ON PEACE THOUGHT

Former State Secretary Says Outlook Is Better Than Ever Before

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The need of education to inculcate the peace thought and forward friendly co-operation among the great powers was stressed by Frank B. Kellogg, former Secretary of State and author of the Pact of Paris, in an address before the League of Political Education here.

Mr. Kellogg held that "while there is no magic way to peace, the outlook for peace today is better than ever before in the history of the world, since for the first time there is a world-wide demand for peace." He warned against expecting too much of the London conference, declaring that, "whatever its outcome, it will mark a measure of achievement and will point the way along the road to greater achievement."

"The fact that the London conference is a present-day event," he said, "must not give it a disproportionate place in our imaginations. Previous conferences — Versailles, Washington, Geneva and others—each of these marked advance in the general movement. They have encouraged the current of thought of which the logical outcome is the present state of international opinion. They have prepared the way for this and further conferences to extend the subject and ultimately to reach greater results.

"We should not be discouraged if this conference does not accomplish everything which advocates of disarmament wish. No evil which is as old as civilization itself can be eliminated in one year or 10 years."

Public Education Urged

Mr. Kellogg said he was constantly being asked what he would suggest to implement the Pact of Paris and advance the cause of peace.

"My answer," he said, "has always been: Educate the public mind in the ideals of peace; increase by treaties and practice conciliation, arbitration and judicial settlement of international disputes.

"There are only two means of enforcing a treaty. One is by war, the

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Tardieu Presses for Unanimity on Young Plan

By CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Ratification of the Young plan will undoubtedly be voted by an overwhelming majority in the Chamber of Deputies, but the debate continues to be drawn out in order to give the various groups opportunity to express reservations which most of them feel toward one detail or another.

As the vote which will bring the plan into operation draws near, and consequent evacuation of the Rhineland is envisaged, a question is asked in many quarters whether France has not needlessly sacrificed guarantees given it by the Versailles Treaty.

Typical of this attitude are the activity of Action Française in attributing warlike designs to Germany and articles by Gerard Mordacq in La Revue Hebdomadaire accusing Germany of having violated the armament limitation clause of the treaty.

Speaking during the debates on the navy budget, Senator LeMery declared that definite accomplishment toward world disarmament would only be possible when the United States and the League of Nations would accept the same basis for their peace program.

PARIS (AP)—The Prime Minister, André Tardieu, made a strong appeal to the Chamber of Deputies March 29 in a speech asking unanimous approval of the Young plan measures, so that the world would understand that France was united on its foreign policies.

He was applauded by virtually the entire Chamber at the conclusion of his address. Reviewing the history of the reparations problem and looking into the future, the Premier paid his respects to the late President Wilson.

Oklahoma Gusher Hurls Oil Into Air at Rate of 2000 to 3000 Barrels an Hour

OKLAHOMA CITY (AP)—Rumbling defiance at scores of oil field workers who sought to halt its flow, Gusher No. 1 Mary Sudick, in the Oklahoma City oil field, continued on March 29 to run wild, inundating the countryside and spouting thousands of gallons of "liquid gold" high into the air.

A companion well, which had been out of control since March 25 was shut in late March 28.

The No. 1 Mary Sudick, owned by the Indian Territory Illuminating Oil and the Foster Petroleum Companys, blew in March 26, a mammoth gasser, with an estimated daily flow of 200,000,000 cubic feet. There was scarcely enough oil to color the escaping gas.

Gradually the oil flow increased, until the well "drilled itself in" with what oil men estimated at from 2000 to 3000 barrels of oil an hour, one of the largest wells of its kind in the world.

Workmen in oil-drenched slickers went carefully about the task of installing a master-gate on the well, for the work was extremely hazardous. Tremendous pressure, estimated by engineers at 2000 pounds to the square inch, must be overcome without the least spark or heat from friction, to evade the danger of firing the well.

While it was impossible to gauge the raging well, oil men did not hesitate to pronounce it the largest producer of "sweet" oil in the world. Sulphur oil wells in Texas and Mexico have surpassed its production with "sour" oil, but the No. 12 Thomas Fuzzell, property of the same companies and in the same field, with a record flow of 43,555 barrels for one day, previously had been conceded the world's largest "sweet" oil producer.

Workmen were reluctant to say when the gusher could be shut in, although some were of the opinion that it might run wild for several days yet. Vast lakes of oil, held in by hastily erected dikes, surrounded the well, and it is probable that most of this will be saved.

Oil spray, flung up from the well, floated as far as Moore, in Cleveland County, several miles away. Evidences of oil also were found as far south as Norman.

WAR-TIME SHIP SUIT ENDED FOR $3,500,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—Ten years of litigation between the United States Shipping Board and the Skinner & Eddy Corporation of Seattle, Wash., over war-time ships has been settled out of court, with the shipbuilding concern agreeing to pay $3,500,000 to the Government.

'Eat More Fish' Campaign in Britain Proves Worth of Advertising by Boosting Several Trade Lines

By RADIO FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU
London

SIR GOMER BERRY, presiding at the annual dinner of the National Advertising Benevolent Society, here, March 28, gave a remarkable example of what advertising can do in the way of extending industry.

In the case of the "eat more fish" campaign, he said, the whole British trade had agreed to a levy of a penny for each £1 of value of all fish landed, proceeds of the levy to be spent in advertising. Last year this levy totaled £40,000, and Sir Gomer declared the results of the campaign have been "amazing."

The revenue of British trawler owners has been increased by no less than £1,100,000, and sales of fish have gone up 37,000 tons in one year. Trawlers which in the ordinary way were laid up for a considerable part of the year are now working full time.

In addition, 72 boats have already been launched with the result that shipyards engaged in building trawlers are working at capacity. As another important effect of this campaign, trawlers and boats burned during the year 150,000 more tons of British coal.

The increase in fish sales in Britain mentioned by Sir Gomer has been remarkable. It has been stimulated by the demand for cheap food, consequent upon industrial depression, and has resulted in setting up cooked-fish establishments to cater to sections of the community among which this form of enterprise was previously little known.

SCOTTISH UNION PLANS CAMPAIGN FOR TEMPERANCE

Women Hope to Make Issue Outstanding in Next General Election

By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KILMARNOOK, Scotland — More than 500 delegates from all parts of Scotland attended the annual council meeting of the British Women's Temperance Association [Scottish Christian Union] here.

The chair was occupied by Mrs. Forrester-Paton of Alloa, who said at the next general election they hoped to make temperance a leading issue. They had the satisfaction of knowing, she said, that taken all in all there was in the present House of Commons a very much greater measure of temperance sentiment than previously. Many oustanding temperance advocates were elected and many outstanding supporters of the liquor trade defeated at the last election.

Referring to the number of dry areas in the country she said it was understood that the figures on the consumption of alcohol in Scotland last year were practically stationary. This continued expenditure on strong drink in the midst of long-continued unemployment was a very grave matter, she declared, and led one to be apprehensive that with the return of prosperity for which they all hoped there might be a return to the drinking habits of 1913 and before.

The total membership of the association shown in the annual report is 54,113. The number of branches is 493, of which 111 are "Y" branches.

'Dream Island' Ship Soon Off to Africa

Not to be deterred from its romantic voyaging merely because the "Sunken Island of Dreams"—which its owner, Matthew F. Bramley, Cleveland contractor, hoped to raise from the sea—was found to be too deeply sunk to salvage, the steamer S. Y. Peary docked at a Chelsea shipyard March 28 for a breathing spell before taking off on another cruise, this time to Africa.

In January the owner started a cruise along the western coast of Central America, accompanied by Dr. George P. Englehardt, director of biology at the Brooklyn Museum of Arts and Sciences; John C. P. Pallister, entomologist of the Cleveland Museum of Natural History, and James R. Carter. It was this cruise that ended in Chelsea.

The natural scientists report a fine collection of birds and insects, many relics of ancient civilizations, and records of interesting explorations around Mt. Evermann which was scaled by Capt. Charles V. Griffin, of Everett, Mass., skipper of the vessel.

U. S. TO ENTER EUROPEAN PACT, IS LONDON VIEW

Negotiations Being Discussed Upon Assumption of American Co-operation

By ERWIN D. CANHAM
BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The rumors from Washington that have been published here in certain quarters that President Hoover opposes any form of consultative pact are completely disbelieved by the American naval delegation headquarters.

Political negotiations are proceeding based on the assumption that after the continental nations have drafted a naval treaty permitting the inclusion of the Rapidan figures, the United States will sign a consultative treaty. The American delegation realizes fully all the implications inherent in a consultative pact and believes that the evolution of international events has proceeded to a point where one of the most important steps since the proposal of the League of Nations by Woodrow Wilson must inevitably be taken.

It is realized by the members of the American delegation that a pledge to consult will definitely mean that the United States will not insist upon trading rights with a nation which the powers agree is an aggressor. The treaty may not contain an actual promise to withdraw trading rights with an agressor and even an interpretation pointing out that this is the real implication will not be made in London.

Nearing the Kellogg Pact

Nevertheless the members of the American delegation are fully aware that with the United States at the conference table, when any important European crisis is under consideration, the assertion of American trading rights against the unanimous decision of the other powers is highly improbable. In short, a consultative pact would bring a step nearer the actuality of what many people believe was the chief advantage of the Kellogg pact.

Short of full membership in the League of Nations, it is difficult to consider any commitment which would bring the United States nearer to the absolute responsibilities of a member of the League than a consultative agreement. Yet a consultative

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Slawek to Form Cabinet in Poland

WARSAW, Pol. (AP)—Jan Pilsudski, brother of Marshal Pilsudski, who has been trying to form a ministry, has declined to continue further because of the impossibility of achieving his politics, as indicated by the attitude of the opposition, and Colonel Slawek, head of a bloc in the Diet which is collaborating with the Government, was intrusted with the task of forming a cabinet.

The Diet held a session March 29, despite tense feeling between the Government and opposition parties, which had led to threats by the government deputies that they would prevent the session by force, if necessary.

The deputies at the last minute agreed to behave in case the Speaker limited the day's sitting to voting on the Senate's budget amendments. The decisions brought general relief and quiet reigned before the sitting.

The sitting lasted half an hour and was one of the quietest that the Polish Diet had ever had, although Mr. Rybarski, National Democratic leader, had a scuffle during an argument with a government deputy. When the commotion started the Speaker closed the sitting and wished pleasant holidays to everybody.

A decree adjourning the Diet is expected momentarily.

COMMITTEE REPORT FAVORS POSTAL BILL

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Kendall bill to provide a 44-hour week for postal employees was ordered favorably reported March 28 by the House Post Office Committee.

Postal employees would work only four hours on Saturday under the measure, with extra compensation authorized if their services were required for more than that time.

FRENCH WANT GENERAL PACT OF SECURITY

Idea of Being 'Guaranteed' by Powers Is Strongly Resented

CONDITIONAL CUT OF NAVY ENVISAGED

Mere Consultative Pact Would Not, It Is Declared, Satisfy France

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—From the French viewpoint the London naval conference is just beginning, or rather has belatedly reached what should have been the starting post. Doubts are now expressed whether it is too late to work out a satisfactory political settlement in the present conference that will make possible a substantial reduction of sea strength, but in any event it is felt that sooner or later a general agreement must come from the new British-American appreciation of the French doctrine of world solidarity against the war menace.

The French are gratified that the thesis set out in the earliest memorandum on the naval conference is at last receiving attention. They have felt that in present conditions they, just as much as England and the United States, are entitled to possess a navy commensurate with their overseas responsibilities. The criticism that they pitched their figures too high was resented. Naturally, French needs are a matter of opinion, but since France does not try to dictate to England how big its navy shall be it is held that England has nothing to say against the French estimates.

Yet though France sticks to its figures it has always been prepared, if circumstances change, to reconsider them. It was indicated in various documents and speeches that any kind of co-operative pledge would enable France to transform its absolute needs into relative needs. France holds to that promise and the conference will have far greater prospects of success if a pact or pacts of a preventive character are signed.

But French reductions will be strictly proportioned to France's belief in the efficacy of the pacts, and it is useless at this stage to offer a mere "eye-wash." If only vague and inoperative pledges are taken France will welcome them, but will not therefore cut down its naval program.

Nor must it be supposed that France wants to be protected. No greater mistake could be made by diplomatists than to think that France will consent to be "guaranteed." That would reduce the nation to a subordinate position. The pact must not be regarded as unilateral, as an offer of say England and the other Mediterranean powers to keep France from harm.

Embracing All Signatories

What France asks for is a diplomatic instrument that would be just as valuable to the other signatories as to France. It is mutual asistance that is needed. On any other basis a pact would be looked upon as an insult.

General engagements for the preservation of peace, whether in specified regions or in the whole world are French demands. This is entirely different from current notions abroad of a Mediterranean Locarno with protectors and proteges.

Moreover, it follows that if the proposed pact is of such a character that France can safely disarm because of additional security, it gives security then to the other nations, since they too are more secure and must, to prove their trust in the pact, disarm further in exactly the same proportion as France. This is the criterion which may help to a more wholesale disarmament.

Unquestionably there is a renewal of interest in the conference and a real hope that it will accomplish great things on new lines. But it should be pointed out that there is some skepticism among the French as to the possibility of reaching an accord at the present conference. It is thought that a fresh road of approach will be found now and the problem more seriously tackled later.

These questions of mutual defense are not so simple as they look. It will be remembered that the Kellogg pact took months to negotiate. It is hardly to be supposed that at the fag-end of the present conference, everybody will suddenly agree on the precise kind of formula that will give sufficient security without committing the various countries to greater obligations than they care to accept.

England and European Pact

It is not even now clear how far England will go in a pact with the European powers. It is far from clear as to the nature of the consultative pact that the American delegation would sign. Certainly a consultative pact, even though signed by the United States would not be enough for France. It would be regarded simply as enabling England to sign another pact with its European neighbors of a more committal character without fear of finding itself, in the application of sanctions, at loggerheads with the United States. According to the French view a consultative pact would at least debar America from unfriendly action toward the European nations which were endeavoring to prevent aggression and suppress its consequences.

So far there is little precise knowledge of what is being proposed, but there is very precise knowledge of what France wants. Whether pacts can be worked out in time to forward the present conference or not, there is no doubt that conversations of the

highest importance have been engaged in and that they even transcend the naval arrangements. They will be followed by France with the greatest interest, and with a confidence that they cannot now be allowed to drop until the Kellogg pact is efficiently implemented.

U. S. Naval Estimates May Be Withheld

WASHINGTON (AP)—Intentions of House Administration leaders to withhold action on the more than $300,000,000 annual Naval Appropriation Bill for an additional six weeks in the hope that the London naval conference will reach agreement on tonnage, if not a reduction in naval armaments, was disclosed today by Representative French (R.), Idaho.

Consultative Pact Opposed

WASHINGTON (AP)—American signature of a consultative pact at the London naval conference was vigorously opposed today by Claude A. Swanson, Senator from Virginia, ranking Democrat on the foreign relations committee, who expressed the hope that President Hoover likewise would oppose it.

U.S. Leaders Oppose Consultative Pact

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Big navy sentiment swung promptly behind the isolationist attack upon the consultative pact idea that was voiced on March 27 by William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Dropping for the time being his past role as leading spokesman for the international viewpoint as opposed to the narrower nationalist attitude of Mr. Borah, Claude Swanson (D.), Senator from Virginia, a pronounced big-navy man, joined with his erstwhile opponent, and like him assailed the suggestion that a consultative pact be made of the London naval negotiations.

Mr. Swanson took the position that a consultative pact was too high a price to pay for a five-power naval treaty. He considers it preferable that only a three-power agreement between the United States, Great Britain and Japan be reached than to attempt to make France and Italy a party to the understanding at the cost of agreeing to a consultative pact.

The fact that Mr. Swanson is a zealous and militant big navy proponent and is known not to have been particularly cordial to the proposal of a naval conference unquestionably detracts materially from the force of his attitude on the pact proposal. As a leader of his party in the Senate and as the ranking minority member of the Foreign Relations Committee, Mr. Swanson is in a position to add strength to the Opposition's attack.

In his statement on the consultative pact Mr. Swanson takes as isolationist a position as ever enunciated by Mr. Borah. He declares that if the United States agrees to become a party to a European consultative understanding that it could not refuse like consultative action in western hemisphere affairs and thus come in conflict with the Monroe Doctrine.

"The League of Nations expressly prohibits interference with the Monroe Doctrine," Mr. Swanson concluded.

NEW TECHNIQUE IN DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES URGED

(Continued from Page 1)

of official international research. They will more probably try, in the first instance, to give increasing government support to unofficial bodies, like those which have been responsible for the recent unofficial Pacific conferences. The practical problem is to devise means by which, after the international lawyers or the technical experts or the research students have done their preliminary work in defining any given international issue, the political element can be gradually and judiciously introduced into the further study of that issue, so as to insure that the alternative solutions eventually suggested—after, it may be, years of patient preparation—shall be such as will offer a real prospect of reconciling divergent political views and conflicting political interests.

It is rather the fashion to lament the prominent part that political discussions play in the relations between Britain and America. I confess that my experience has been, on the contrary, that Englishmen and Americans are never nearer to each other, never find more common ground, than when they are engaged in a responsible discussion of political issues. Many of the misunderstandings between the two peoples are, I believe, due to the fact that they underate the essential friendliness of their political relations and are consequently timid about talking real business to each other."

WORK TO START ON NEW SCHOOL

HENNIKER, N. H. (AP)—Excavation work for the $90,000 Cogswell Memorial High School will start Monday, Arthur M. Heard, president of the Amoskeag National Bank at Manchester, one of the executors of the will, announces. Mr. Cogswell bequeathed Henniker $125,000 for a new high school, the amount over the cost of the building to be used for equipping and maintaining the school.

PURCHASE? IS AUTHORIZED

WASHINGTON (AP)—Acquisition by the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company of the White River Valley Telephone Company was authorized March 29 by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The valley company operates 1809 stations in Vermont.

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HARMONY REIGNS BETWEEN HOOVER AND DELEGATION

Washington Statement Answers Persistent Rumors Over Consultative Pact

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The Hoover Administration in Washington and the Stimson delegation in London are in complete harmony on the question of a consultative pact.

This was the substance of a formal statement issued by Joseph P. Cotton, Acting Secretary of State, simultaneously with similar information released by prearrangement in London. The statement sets at rest a reiterated charge that differences of view existed, and closes a chapter of speculation growing out of the revival of the consultative pact idea at the five-power London Conference.

Besides the flat statement that the Stimson delegation has full and complete backing of the Hoover Administration, the announcement carries the explanation that America is prepared to explore every avenue that might lead to the primary purpose of the conference, reduction and limitation of naval arms. From such a search, it is hoped, a plan can be evolved that will meet the approval of the country and that will be in keeping with traditional American policies.

The Cotton statement ends once and for all rumors that Mr. Stimson had made an unauthorized offer to the other four naval powers. Furthermore, it indicates that the Administration hopes to find a consultative pact formula that will harmonize with America's "traditional policies," and thereby, inferentially, meet the objections which the Borah group in the Senate has to an "entangling alliance."

RETURN OF HAITI TO HAITIANS URGED BY HOOVER BOARD

(Continued from Page 1)

ment to perform such work as the respective Cabinet member may delegate to him, these officers to give expert advice and assistance to the Haitian Government, similar to that given by American officers in China, Siam, and Nicaragua, for naval matters in Brazil and for educational matters in Peru.

5. That, as an act of graciousness on the part of the United States, a moderate appropriation be made available during the continuance of the treaty to defray the cost of American civil officials in the Haitian Government service.

6. That an appointment of a military attaché be made to the legation when the time shall have arrived for a minister to replace the High Commissioner, as the question of the preservation of order is of first importance and the minister should have the advantage of his advice on military and police matters.

7. That an adequate legation building be constructed immediately by the Government of the United States in the city of Port au Prince to provide a suitable residence for the American Minister and appropriate offices.

Steps to Follow Later

The sequent steps as recommended by the commission are as follows:

1. That the President declare that the United States will approve a policy, the details of which all the United States officials in Haiti are directed to assist in working out, providing for an increasingly rapid Haitianization of the services, with the object to having Haitians experienced in every department of the Government ready to take over full responsibility at the expiration of the existing treaty.

2. That in retaining officers now in the Haitian service, or selecting new Americans for employment therein, the utmost care be taken that only those free from strong racial antipathy should be preferred.

3. That the United States recognize the temporary President when elected, provided the election is in accordance with the agreement reached by your commission with President Borno and the leaders representing the opposition.

4. That the United States recognize the President elected by the new Legislature, acting as a National Assembly, provided that neither force nor fraud have been used in the elections.

Abolish High Commissioner

5. That at the expiration of General Russell's tour of duty in Haiti, and in any such event not before the inauguration of the permanent President, the office of High Commissioner be abolished and a non-military minister appointed to take over his duties, as well as those of diplomatic representative.

6. That whether or not a certain loss of efficiency is entailed, the new Minister to Haiti be charged with the duty of carrying out the early Haitianization of the services called for in the declaration of the President of the United States above recommended.

7. That, as the commission found the immediate withdrawal of the marines inadvisable, it recommends their gradual withdrawal in accordance with arrangements to be made in future agreement between the two governments.

8. That the United States limit its intervention in Haitian affairs definitely to those affairs for which provision is made for American assistance by treaty or by specific agreement between the two governments.

9. That the new Minister be charged with the duty of negotiating with the Haitian Government further modifications of the existing treaty and agreements providing for less intervention in Haitian domestic affairs and defining the conditions under which the United States would lend its assistance in the restoration of order or maintenance of credit.

The commission in its discussion of the Haitian situation is outspoken in its criticism of certain American intervention policies, although praising the material progress that it has effected. One matter that comes in for sharp comment by the commission is the race prejudices of American military and civilian authorities.

Members of the commission are W. Cameron Forbes, chairman; Henry P. Fletcher; Elie Vezina, James Kerney and William Allen White.

Tests of Aptitude of Students Urged

Use of aptitude and so-called "intelligence" tests for concrete guidance of teachers in bringing out a student's highest capabilities, instead of taking them merely as a measurement of ability, was urged upon the thirty-ninth annual meeting of the Harvard Teachers' Association at Radcliffe College, by Leonard Carmichael, professor of psychology, Brown University.

Frank N. Freeman, professor of educational psychology at the University of Chicago, said that the highest aim of education should be the unfoldment of the student's ability to think, rather than a mere accumulation of facts. Walter F. Dearborn, professor of education in Harvard Graduate School of Education, told how educational handicaps are overcome and special abilities developed.

Officers were elected as follows: Paul H. Hanus, honorary president; F. J. Holmes, president; Ruth A. Merrill, vice-president; Charles Swain Thomas, secretary-treasurer; David T. Pottinger, auditor. Mirriam F. Carpenter, dean of Wheaton College, replaced Miss Merrill on the executive committee.

HOOVER RECEIVES MAINE POTATO MEN

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Hoover was photographed March 28 with a group of 160 potato growers of Aroostook County, Maine, making a good will tour of the southern states.

With the group were Senators Gould and Hale, and Representative Snow of the Maine congressional delegation, Gov. William T. Gardiner, and T. P. Washburn, Maine Commissioner of Agriculture. The growers left for Greensboro, N. C.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

John C. van Eck Jr., Greenwich, Conn.
A. H. Fersch, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Nellie M. Smith, Nashua, N. H.
Mrs. Mabelle E. Clark, Roslindale, Mass.
Mrs. Josephine H. Pierce, Springfield, Mass.
Miss Adella Seaverns, Milford, N. H.
Miss Frances S. Jackson, Sutton, Mass.
Olive Fotheringham, Los Angeles, Calif.
F. P. Shuttleworth, Los Angeles, Calif.
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ST. LAWRENCE CHANNEL ISSUE STILL UNSOLVED

Canadian Inland Shipping Concerns Are Puzzled Over Inactivity

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL—Inland shipping companies are puzzled by the failure of the Canadian and American Governments to reach an agreement to improve the St. Lawrence River channel between Clayton, N. Y., and Prescott, Ont., so that when the new 27-foot Welland Canal is opened for navigation early this summer the "long ships" of the upper lakes might proceed down the St. Lawrence as far as Prescott, where the Dominion Government is constructing extensive terminals. With the existing channels boats drawing more than 17 feet of water cannot go to the new port of Prescott; and as the larger upper lake boats load on a draft of 19 or 20 feet they will not be able to make much use of the new Welland Canal unless they go to Oswego, N. Y.

When Prescott was recommended by government engineers as the site for a terminal port the understanding was that it was conditional on an international arrangement for the deepening of the river above Prescott. Construction of a channel through Canadian waters at an estimated cost of $5,000,000 is possible, but it would be too narrow in places to permit two-way navigation and would not fit into the St. Lawrence deep waterway scheme.

The United States Government has so far failed to undertake the improvements of the proposed channel in its territory. Its delay is attributed to disinclination to facilitate the diversion of traffic from Buffalo to Prescott that might take place after the opening of the new Welland Canal.

Meantime the Canada Steamship Lines, operating about 130 inland water boats, large and small, is constructing an elevator and terminals for its own use at Kingston at the foot of Lake Ontario.

U. S. TO ENTER EUROPEAN PACT, IS LONDON VIEW

(Continued from Page 1)

pact, as they visualize it, would not in reality obligate the United States more than it is in fact obligated already, in the view of the leading American authorities here. It is pointed out that the basic verities of the international situation would almost inevitably bring the United States to this position in any event.

Yet a consultative pledge would make more definite what has been vague before. The European nations realize fully the importance of an American consultative pledge, even though no subsequent course of action is mentioned. It has been said that a consultative promise would mean nothing to the French, but the best-informed French observers disagree with this view and estimate the importance of securing American presence in a European consultation at its highest value. To the British the importance is even greater, for by a consultative agreement the old issue of the freedom of the seas would be solved to all practical intents and purposes.

French Expect More

The French, however, expect more than consultation out of the present bargain and would not be satisfied with consultation alone. They are negotiating busily with the British as to the interpretation of their obligations assumed under the League of Nations Covenant, the Locarno treaties and the Kellogg pact. The whole field of post-war political adjustment is being surveyed in London with the object of developing a treaty which will constitute an invaluable clarification of existing covenants.

Indeed, if the present negotiations materialize, the Treaty of London may, on political questions, be the most important of any of similar documents drafted since the Covenant of the League of Nations. At the present stage the promise is great. An opportunity to clarify all that has seemed confused is presented. It is felt that the nations cannot and are not ready to agree upon a final decision as to the meaning of many moot points in the existing covenants.

A beginning, however, it is believed, has been made at defining some middle ground between the differing British and French conceptions of outstanding commitments. Both nations, it is felt, have much to gain by clarification. Further, Italy cannot afford to face isolation with France and Britain approaching an agreement and the next new step will probably be an expression of Italian policy in the light of present events.

Dino Grandi's suggestions so far in London have been distinguished by imagination and foresight and there is reason to believe that the next Italian proposal will be equally interesting.

On the whole therefore, much optimism prevails in London and political agreements of far-reaching importance are contemplated in many well-informed quarters.

WILBUR SEEKS BIDS FOR POWER PERMITS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, speaking for the Federal Power Commission, of which he is acting chairman, announced March 28 that the Governors of Utah, Colorado, New Mexico and Wyoming have been notified the commission will consider applications for power permits in the Colorado River basin.

This action concerns applications for permits and licenses for the development of 44 power projects in that field, 19 of them on the Colorado River, four on the Green River, and the remainder on tributaries in Colorado, Utah and Arizona.

PROFESSOR WINS BROWN AWARD

STORRS, Conn. (AP)—Winthrop Tilley, professor of English at Connecticut Agricultural College, has been awarded a university junior fellowship at Brown, George A. Works, president, announced here. Professor Tilley has been granted a leave of absence, effective next fall, to qualify for a doctorate at that university.

BISHOP McCONNELL TO SPEAK

BURLINGTON, Vt. (AP)—Bishop Francis McConnell of New York City has been selected as baccalaureate preacher at the University of Vermont commencement this spring. He will deliver his sermon Sunday, June 15 at the Ira Allen Memorial Chapel.

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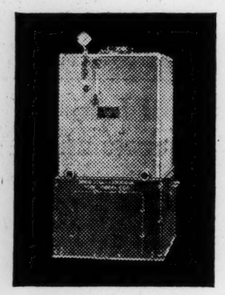
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KELLOGG URGES EDUCATION ON PEACE THOUGHT

(Continued from Page 1)

other is by the overpowering strength of public opinion. There is no easy magic way to world peace. It will be accomplished when the men and women of all nations determine that there shall be peace, when those at the head of governments recognize their responsibility for treaty obligations and their responsibility to the people; when nations are trained in the practice of arbitration, judicial settlements and diplomatic means of adjusting controversies."

Mr. Kellogg characterized as "one of the most important steps in the maintenance of world peace" the reduction of limitation of armament, both land and naval, and expressed his conviction that President Hoover and the American delegation in London are working earnestly for this purpose.

"I know that the people of this country are hopeful for the success of the London conference," he said. "I believe it would be unfortunate if there should be a general increase in the aggregate armaments of the world instead of a decrease. Increase of armaments of the big naval powers will not meet the situation. It will not convince the world of our intention to keep peace; it will not meet the frequent pledges of nations since the World War to reduce armament; it will not prevent competitive building; it will go far to maintain the whole system of balance of power, of military alliance and of maintenance of peace by increasing armament."

Three-Power Pact Possible

Mr. Kellogg called attention to the fact that, whatever reduction is agreed on in London, the United States will have to retain a very considerable building program, if it maintains parity with Great Britain.

"If a five-power treaty cannot be made," he said, "then I hope they may enter into a three-power treaty on the basis of the tentative understanding between Great Britain and the United States with a reduction of battleships between now and 1936. This would be a step in the right direction and would manifestly save the United States several hundred million dollars over what we would otherwise spend under the present building program and would save Great Britain and Japan corresponding amounts."

Declaring that "the greatest security would be to reduce the navies to a point which would make aggression impossible," Mr. Kellogg scored those who would excuse enormous programs of building with the phrase "adequate defense."

"We might ask, defense against whom?" he continued. "Outside of the five powers represented, there are very small naval armaments in the world. Are they building against each other? If this is true, there is little hope for permanent peace. Adequate defense is the shibboleth of every big navy and army advocate in the world. What do they mean by naval needs when Great Britain, the United States and Japan have gerater naval forces than all the rest of the world put together? Is there greater security for any of the five powers by increasing its navy when all the others make like increases? As a matter of fact, the greatest security would be to reduce the navies to a point which would make aggression impossible."

Britain to Teach Unemployed Men

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Local authorities in England and Wales henceforth are expected to provide training in useful work, classes in physical training and classes of an educational character for persons in receipt of poor relief because they are unemployed, and able-bodied men seeking such relief will be required to attend these courses, it is laid down in new rules issued by the Ministry of Health to come in force April 1.

The rules are for the guidance of new Councils, or public assistance committees, which have been formed to take over duties hitherto performed by local boards of guardians.

An explanatory memorandum which accompanies the order states "prevention and relief of distress among the able-bodied is one of the most difficult and responsible tasks facing the poor law authorities." It adds: "A primary objective should be to maintain the employability of those able and willing to work so when opportunity offers these men may have no difficulty in resuming their places in industry."

UNIVERSITY ALUMNI START LIBRARY CLUB

NEW YORK (AP)—Fifty Princeton, Harvard, Yale and Haverford alumni at a dinner in the Union Club March 28 organized a Princeton University "Friends of the Library" Society, patterned on the similarly-named organization sponsoring the development of the Harvard University Library.

To administer the affairs of the society, to organize funding campaigns and direct activities toward inducing wealthy persons to donate or bequeath money or private libraries to the Princeton Library, the organizers named a council of 15. Philip Ashton Rollins, writer, was named president and Whitney Darrow, secretary.

BURTT TAKES NEW POST

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP)—Jerome Burtt, principal of Grosse Pointe High School, Mich., has been appointed principal of the Springfield High School of Commerce to succeed Carlos B. Ellis, retiring, who has held the post for the last 20 years. Mr. Burtt is a graduate of the Mount Hermon School of Yale University, and has a master's degree from Teachers' College, Columbia University. He has taken graduate courses at Harvard and Boston Universities.

DOUBLE TAXING FOUND TO FORM TRADE BARRIER

American Treasury Seeks to Improve Working of Revenue Laws

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Believing that international double taxation is impeding the expansion of commerce, the Treasury Department plans to submit its studies of the subject to Congress during the present session and recommend that the Government participate further in the movement for its elimination.

"Subjection to taxes in two or more countries constitutes a real barrier to the expansion of international trade and investments," declares Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, in his annual report.

The tendency at present among nations trying to rid their citizens of the burden of multiple tax paying, Treasury officials say, is to allow the country in which the taxpayer lives to do the taxing rather than the Government of the nation where the business is operated. In the United States, however, the revenue laws provide exemption and credit at home for income earned abroad, thus leaving the country of operations as the one free to collect the tax.

The International Chamber of Commerce and the League of Nations have both had committees working on the question of double taxation with a view to standardizing international agreements designed to eliminate it. Last July, the former recommended "that in concluding bilateral conventions, the respective governments concerned should make every endeavor to adhere as closely as possible to the principle of 'residence' in the hope that growth of acceptance of this principle will facilitate the ultimate conclusion of a multilateral treaty."

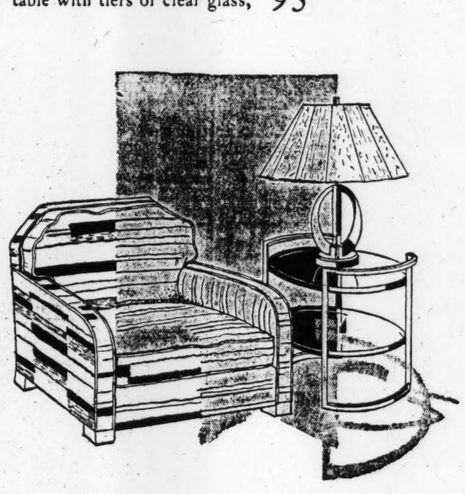
Measures already incorporated in the revenue act of the United States to prevent double taxation include exemption from income taxes under certain conditions for Americans residing abroad in respect to income earned abroad and credit for income taxes paid to foreign governmnets.

But in the words of treasury officials, "Much more can be done." Miss Annabel Mathews, recently appointed by President Hoover to be a member of the United States Board of Tax Appeals, has become one of the Government's foremost authorities on the subject, and will be responsible to a large extent for the recommendations which the Treasury will send to Congress this spring.

HARVARD COMMENCEMENT

Harvard commencement exercises are to be held from June 15 to 20, it is announced by C. B. Lakin, chairman of the class day committee. The baccalaureate sermon on June 15 is the first event, while exercises in Sanders Theater and the crew races at New London on June 20 are the termination.

A low, deep-seated club chair of hair and down construction. In muslin, $115. In green or rose blocked tapestry, $170
A good-looking, comfortable arm chair with frame of black lacquer or mahogany. Covered in stunning patterns of linen or damask unusual at $55
A delightful little three-legged lamp table of burled redwood. This is a piece of rare charm and grace. An excellent value, $15

Crystal and chromium plated lamp, $45. Shade, in two tones, $35. Chromium plated table with tiers of clear glass, $95

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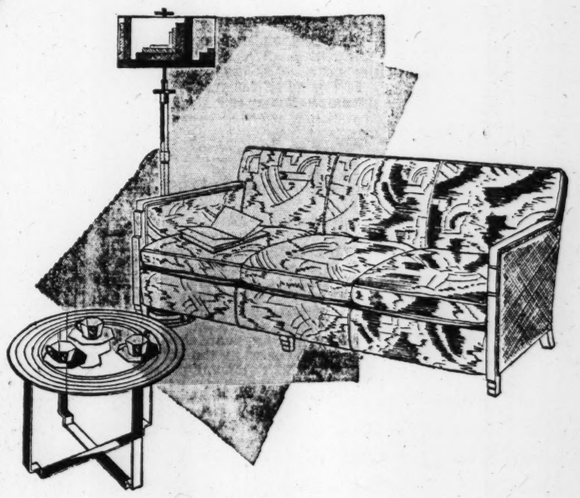
Crystal and chromium plated floor lamp, $75. Distinctive shade of parchment paper, $30. Chromium plated coffee table with banded glass top, $75

A. F. OF L. LEADS FIGHT AGAINST JUDGE PARKER

William Green Says Labor Will Oppose Appointee to Supreme Court

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — The American Federation of Labor will oppose confirmation of Judge John J. Parker, President Hoover's appointee for the Supreme Court, and will marshal organized labor in an attack upon his candidacy. Back of the move is the hope of eventually overthrowing a majority of the Supreme Court blocking the way to unionizing the richest coal field in America.

William Green, president of the federation, referred to Judge Parker's decision in the Red Jacket Coal Company case, upholding the validity of so-called "Yellow Dog" contracts as the reason for his organization's opposition.

The Red Jacket decision of Judge Parker followed the precedent set by the Supreme Court in the so-called Hitchman case in which the validity of "Yellow Dog" contracts were established. The Hitchman Coal & Coke Company forced miners to agree to refuse to join a union as a condition of employment. On the basis of such contracts courts enjoined officials of the United Mine Workers of America from calling a strike, or seeking to unionize the area. One of the main obstacles to unionizing the non-union coal fields of the South, it is declared, has been the decision in the Hitchman case; and so-called "Yellow Dog" contracts are common in the area today.

Behind the federation's fight on Judge Parker is the hope of converting the 6-to-3 majority of the court in the Hitchman case to a 5-to-4 majority favorable to rejection of the same policy. Two of the three justices who originally dissented—Holmes and Brandeis—are still on the court. Of the six who wrote the majority opinion—Justices White, Pitney, McKenna, Day, Vandervanter and McReynolds—only the two last remain on the bench. Confirmation of Judge Parker, the Labor group maintains, would simply mean sending a re-enforcement to the majority, that still maintains the validity of the Hitchman case.

It is argued that this Hitchman case is in precisely that category of economic and social questions which have recently been decided by split decisions within the court, and which the progressive group in the Senate seeks to have decided on the "human rights over property rights" issue.

Mr. Green's statement follows:

"The American Federation of Labor will oppose the confirmation of Judge John J. Parker of Charlotte, N. C., for appointment as a member of the Supreme Court of the United States. This opposition is based upon the judicial record of Judge Parker as a member of the United States Circuit Court for the Fourth District. In the case of the United Mine Workers vs. the Red Jacket Consolidated Coal and Coke Company and others, Judge Parker wrote the opinion sustaining an injunction issued by District Judge McClintic of West Virginia which prohibited the mine workers' organization from soliciting miners who had been forced to sign 'yellow dog' contracts, to become members of the Mine Workers' Union.

"This decision showed that Judge Parker placed property rights above and superior to human rights. He approved an injunction which virtually reduced the conditions of the miners in West Virginia to a point approximating industrial servitude.

"The officers and members of the American Federation of Labor believe that the attitude shown by Judge Parker in this injunction case reveals a judicial state of mind which totally unfits him for service as a member of the Supreme Court of the United States.

"Labor will file its written objections with the Senate Judiciary Committee and it will ask for the privilege of presenting argument in opposition to the confirmation of Judge Parker's appointment. Labor will also call upon the members of the United States Senate to refuse to confirm the appointment of Judge Parker."

ColumbiaRiverSpan Is Formally Opened

LONGVIEW, Wash. (AP)—Governors of four states and many prominent figures of the West gathered here March 29 for the formal opening of the $5,800,000 interstate bridge across the Columbia River connecting Oregon and Washington.

The services of President Hoover were invoked to inaugurate the ceremonies, by touching a golden telgraph key in the White House and thus causing a barrier across the bridge's center span to fall.

The state executives attending the ceremonies were Gov. Roland H. Hartley of Washington, Gov. Alfred W. Norblad of Oregon, Gov. C. C. Young of California and Gov. H. C. Baldridge of Idaho.

The bridge is the highest of its kind in the country and its cantilever span of 1200 feet is said to be the greatest in North America. It will form a connecting link for three major Pacific-Northwest highways and the outlet for a fourth now under construction.

The Roosevelt Highway extending along the Pacific Coast, the Pacific Highway, extending from Mexico to Canada and the Columbia River Highway to the East, will meet at the bridge. The bridge also will be the outlet of the Ocean Beach Highway, being built along the northern bank of the Columbia to the Pacific.

Proving That Opportunity DOES Knock More Than Once

WOMEN GET HOUR TO TALK ON NATIONALITY

Organized Groups Protest Ruling at World Law Conference

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE HAGUE—One hour is to be set aside for the hearing of women's views on the question of nationality for women, according to the decision of the nationality committee of the conference on Codification of International Law, now in session here. The chairman, Nicholas Politis (Greece) pointed out that the delegates are already familiar with the women's views as women have been lobbying the delegates assiduously since the conference began, and repetition was not necessary.

Mr. Politis has offered to give one hour on March 31 in which two women might be heard before the committee—one to speak for women who ask for equality in nationality laws, the other to take the contrary view. The only contrary view so far made public is that of a group of about 12 Dutch women lawyers, not associated with any organization, who have presented a petition declaring that the existence of two nationalities in the same family might have serious consequences to its unity.

The organized women favoring independence of nationality are chagrined at the small amount of time allowed and at the fact that they are refused the usual practice at international conferences of bilingual translation.

German Shipping Pool Is Defended

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The shipping pool entered into by the North German Lloyd Line and the Hamburg-American Line was necessary to the advancement of Germany's commercial interests, according to Ernest Glaessel, director-general of the North German Lloyd, in an address before the New York Board of Trade at a dinner for 500 agents of his line March 27.

Mr. Glaessel, who arrived here on the Europa, of the North German Lloyd Line, on her maiden trip, said it was important that German shipping be intelligently rationed out as it will be under the new arrangement. Antagonism between the ports of Bremen, home port of the North German Lloyd Line, and Hamburg, home port of Hamburg-American Line, had nothing to do with the working out of the agreement between these two major German shipping interests, and was not in any way responsible, he declared.

He added that in Germany, national prosperity is largely dependent upon its trade with the rest of the world, making a satisfactory solution of the Nation's shipping problems important. Importance of foreign trade to Germany also gives that Nation a great interest in the "reasonable outcome" of the tariff discussions in the United States, he said.

from the municipal authorities of Stockholm to visit the Swedish capital, it is announced. This will be the first official visit paid to Sweden by a London Lord Mayor.

The trip was arranged in connection with the Stockholm exhibition, and will last three days, Aug. 30 to Sept. 1.

ONTARIO EDITOR BACKS DRURY IN VIEW ON LIQUOR

Government Does Not Control, He Says, It Sells and Is Failure

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Ont.—"I would agree with Mr. Drury's view that the policy of government control, so called, in the liquor business, is not control; it is simply government sale," was the comment of Charles A. Bowman, editor of the Ottawa Citizen, when his attention was called to the evidence given by E. C. Drury, former Premier of Ontario, before the House hearings on the repeal of prohibition in the United States House Judiciary Committee.

"This policy of Government sale of liquor in retail stores," he said, "is not accomplishing what its advocates said would be accomplished, namely, the promotion of 'true temperance.'

"It has made it easier to buy liquor. The statistical records show that under the policy of government sale, the consumption of liquor in Ontario has increased enormously.

"Obviously the present policy of so-called control is only temporary. At the present rate of increase in the sale of liquor instead of the Government controlling the liquor traffic, the danger is that the liquor traffic may control the Government.

"The present Provincial Administration in Ontario is probably just as earnest and efficient as any prohibition government could be in endeavoring to deal with the traffic under the existing policy. The increase in the traffic as indicated in the annual statistical records is not due to laxity on the part of the Provincial Administration. It is simply due to the fact that government sale is not government control. The surplus revenue from the sale of liquor is being used for such a variety of public purposes that the Government is tending to become more and more dependent upon it.

"The experiment in Ontario has been carried out under the most favorable conditions. Ontario people are naturally industrious and law-abiding. The Government has the confidence of the majority of the people in the Province. I do not believe that any change in government would in itself correct this situation. It might, indeed, be far worse under a change in government. It can only be corrected by a change in the thinking of the electorate."

Snowden Defines His Tax Policy

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to criticism in the House of Commons March 28 from Winston Churchill, his predecessor in office, said "Whatever increase in taxation it may be necessary to make I'll not follow his example and put the heaviest burden upon the weakest backs."

This was a reference to taxes upon sugar and silk stockings imposed by the Conservatives and it has revived confident reports that new taxation upon land values and increases in imposts upon larger incomes are to be resorted to in the coming budget. The present Government in its election manifesto, "Labor and the Nation," committed itself to these methods of raising revenue.

The Daily Express in this connection claims to have information that an annual levy from 1 penny to 2 pence in the pound sterling upon land values is not in contemplation. The financial year ends March 31 and latest revenue returns indicate it is likely to close with a deficit smaller than anticipated.

FARM PROSPECTS FOR POLICE OFFICE?

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — A schoolboy recently found 71 eggs on some waste ground near the church at Bo'ness, Scotland, and, like an honest little fellow, took them along to the police station.

The police then announced that the eggs, if unclaimed, would be kept at the police station for six months according to the regulations.

And then ——.

Lions and Tigers Will Roar When Conveyances Get Flat Tires

Great Circus Trucks Replace Wagons Drawn by Horses With Fancy Harnesses and Waving Plumes— Speed Now Essential

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BLOOMINGTON, Ind.—Instead of 100 or more horses with fancy harness and waving plumes, the United Circus Corporation plans to use the less spectacular horsepower hidden under the hoods of 40 big trucks when the circus takes to the road this spring.

Greater speed and efficiency, things that count even in the circus business, gained the victory for the "horseless carriage," according to Sam B. Dill, head of the circus company.

However, only horses will be missing, he announced. Eager youngsters who hear the band playing and the steam calliope screaming on "Main Street" will find the new trucks fully as satisfying as the old wagons. Highly decorated animal cages and all the other orthodox equipment is still in vogue, although motorized.

The trucks, Mr. Dill declared, will permit the revival of the circus parade in many communities where officials have banned it because of the traffic snarl caused by the slow moving horse-drawn vehicles. Now the lions and tigers, peering from their deluxe sedans, will whirl through crowded down-town districts in high, and slow down in residential streets, so that the boys and girls can get more than a glimpse of them.

Scheme to Restore Lancashire Cotton Industry Sought

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON—The Bank of England has undertaken to provide £2,000,000 for rationalization (amalgamation) of schemes to help restore the Lancashire cotton industry, which despite severe trade depression, still does half the cotton export trade of the world.

Ernest Simon, Liberal Member of Parliament for Withington, Manchester, stated this in a debate on this industry in the Commons March 27. Mr. Simon said the depression from which the Lancashire cotton industry is suffering is a world depression, but it is being met with courage and resource. Sir Herbert Samuel, another Lancashire Member of Parliament, said unemployment in Lancashire has doubled in the past 12 months. Two hundred firms representing 100,000 looms closed since 1828, he said, and depression is the worst since the American Civil War. An industrial revolution, however, is in progress to meet it, he continued.

"We did not lower wages to the Japanese level," he said, "but we must copy Japanese organizaiton which concentrates 40 per cent of its production in four firms, and between 70 and 80 per cent of its imports and exports in three firms."

Sir Herbert added that the fall in the price of raw cotton, lowered money rates and reduced cost of living are all factors which will eventually help Lancashire recovery. William Graham, president of the Board of Trade, replying for the Government, said the Cabinet of Commerce, set up to investigate the situation, will complete taking evidence within a week or two, and no time should be lost in acting upon any recommendations it may make, if action is possible.

FRUIT PERFECTING SOCIETY

RIO DE JANEIRO (By U. P.)—The Para Fruit Cultivating Society has been organized in Belem, capital of the state of Para, to perfect the production of bananas, pineapples, oranges and other fruits of great economic value. The society will receive assistance from the federal, state and municipal governments.

Old Songs of American Indians Show High Respect for Women

(Continued from Page 1)

Indian did not feel that was necessary, for she was worthy to be the wife of a warrior.

A man who captured horses gallantly presented them to the women of his family. This custom is preserved in a Sioux song with the words—

Older sister, come outside,
Horses I am bringing back,
Older sister, come outside.
You may catch one of them.

The words of these and other songs here given are used by permission of the Bureau of American Ethnology, Washington, D. C., and, in part, are from unpublished material by the writer.

In a song the Pawnee compared woman to a cedar tree which is always green, though other trees may lose their leaves and the whole earth be sear and brown.

Respect for women formed one of the teachings of the native religion of the Chippewa, called the Grand Medicine Lodge. The songs of this society were engraved on sheets of birch bark and sung at the gatherings, as the members moved slowly around the ceremonial lodge. Over and over the songs were sung until every teaching was impressed on the minds of the younger persons, listening and watching the procession. In one of these old songs they said:

My Mide brethren, wherever you may be,
Do not speak ill of a woman,
My Mide brethren.

The Mandan is a tribe of the North which lived in villages of earth lodges. Outside the villages were gardens, tended with care by the women. In the early spring they held a simple ceremony in behalf of growing corn and in that ceremony the women carried sheaves of fresh sage and swayed to and fro like corn in the field. There is a radiance around woman in the Mandan tribe and we find a trace of it in a song with the words:

The maiden I came to see:—
This is her village.

A quaint little story is told by the Makah who live in northwestern Washington, on the Straits of Juan de Fuca. They say that long ago Brown Thrush was the wife of a rich man, and she had three empty cedar boxes in the middle of her house. The rich man invited his friend Thunderbird to come to his house and eat, after they had finished playing a certain game. Thunderbird accepted the invitation. When her husband brought home the guest Brown Thrush began to sing, alighted on one of the empty cedar boxes and immediately it was filled with salmon berries. She went to the next box, sang again, and that was full of salmon berries. Then she went to the next box, sang again, and that too was filled with salmon berries. The song is lost. Even the oldest people do not remember it, but the incident stands as a tribute to the charm of a hostess. The story ends with the elopement of Brown Thrush and Thunderbird.

Along the Mexican border, as well as in Sonora across the line, live the Papago, a gentle people to whom the Arizona desert is full of beauty. They sing of the mountains and their magic, and the wonderful cloud shapes at evening and morning. In the old days they held a ceremony for a young, marriageable girl, in which they called her "Cowaka." An example of Papago poetry is contained in the words of one of these ceremonial songs:

A poor man takes the songs in his hand
and drops them near the place where
the sun sets,
See, Cowaka, run to them and take them
in your hand, and place them under
the sunset.

A few years ago there was considerable interest in the "white Indians" of Panama. It was the writer's privilege to study the music of these interesting Indians when they were in Washington, before their return to their home on the Caribbean Sea, near the San Blas Range of mountains. The words of their songs are long poems, one of the most extended being the wedding song, which tells of the preparations for the wedding and the arraying of the little bride.

One of the songs of these Indians is about the young girls, and was translated as follows, the translation following the words of the interpreter as closely as possible and, in its final form, being approved by him:

Many pretty flowers, red, blue and yellow,
We say to the girls, "Let us go and walk
among the flowers."
The wind comes and sways the flowers,
The girls are like that when they dance.
Some are widelopen, large flowers and some
are tiny little flowers.

The birds love the sunshine and the starlight.

The flowers smell sweet,
The girls are sweeter than the flowers.
I go among the girls and see them all,
But I like only the one I walked with first.
My eyes are open for her but I look at
the others as though I were dreaming . . .

I look at the others as though I were dreaming,
The girl is dreaming, too.

Sentences on Arabs Upheld at London

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, highest British court of justice, rejected March 28 a petition for permission to appeal by Mustapha Ahmed Deiblis and other Arabs who after the Arab-Jewish disturbances in Palestine last August were convicted on the charge of murder and sentenced to capital punishment. These sentences were confirmed by the Supreme Court at Palestine.

The applicants based their case before the judicial committee here partly upon the alleged inadequacy of the evidence and partly because the Ottoman penal code makes a distinction in favor of those who killed without premeditation.

Lord Dunedin in giving judgment on behalf of the committee, refused the leave asked for. He said the appeals were not from a decision of a trial judge but from that of a court of criminal appeal which had considered all the points now raised, including interpretation of the Ottoman penal code and the adequacy of evidence adduced. This decision exhausts all legal remedies open to these applicants.

CZECH COAL FIELDS TO REGULATE PRICES

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia—The conference at Aussig on the River Elbe has produced an agreement between mine owners operating in the north Bohemian lignite coal fields for establishment of a common selling bureau and regulation of the future coal output prices.

The agreement removes the unnecessary competition which existed for many years and is considered the only way to insure the foreign market.

LONDON LORD MAYOR TO VISIT STOCKHOLM

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Lord Mayor, Sir William Waterlow, and the sheriffs of the city have accepted an invitation

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FACTS NOW RULE BUSINESS WORLD, EXPERT ASSERTS

Present-Day Methods Taboo 'Hunches'—New England's Advantages Cited

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Present-day business cannot be conducted on "hunches," but must be based on a thorough understanding of economic factors involved, Charles E. Artman told the Association of Commercial Executives in describing what the Department of Commerce has done in the way of providing information for the business men of New England.

Mr. Artman is chief business specialist of the Commerce Department's domestic commerce division and author of "The Industrial Structure of New England," which forms part of the New England Survey, probably one of the most comprehensive studies ever made of any region.

Radical changes have taken place in American industrial development lately, particularly in marketing, according to Mr. Artman, who pointed out that business men were awake to the necessity of adjusting themselves to the existing order.

The concentration of population in and around New England, Mr. Artman declared, is shown by the fact that one-third of the consumers of this country dwell within 500 miles of Boston, and a circle of 1100 miles takes in two-thirds of the entire population of the United States. The center of manufacturing activity in this country is only 650 miles from the center of manufacturing in New England. The three southern states of New England contain four-fifths of the population of the area.

In emphasizing the manufacturing importance of New England states, Mr. Artman stated, the importance of other activities which rest on the natural resources of the region—its forest lands, its mineral resources, its agriculture and its fisheries should not be overlooked. Two-thirds of all the land of New England is in timber or potential forest. In times past, the timber resources of this area have been a leading source of wealth, and in the not distant future the stands of marketable timber in eastern United States may again become very valuable.

New England's agriculture, contrary to general understanding, produces each year a revenue second only to the textile industry, the speaker pointed out. New England fisheries have grown steadily, and improved methods of packing and freezing fresh fish are making new markets in all parts of the country. Nearly 40 per cent of the marble output of this country is produced in Vermont, and New England also produces 45 per cent of the granite and substantial proportions of feldspar, slate and talc, the speaker concluded.

Who Would Not Eat in This Dining Car?

The last word in "diners" has been put into operation on the Twentieth Century Limited train out of Boston by the Boston & Albany Railroad. It is all steel with modernistic decorations and almost every conceivable device that a restaurant on wheels could possess.

Ceiling ventilating fans, chairs of aluminum alloy, curtains and carpets of gay colors add to the comfort of the car, which, with silverware, linen and other necessary utensils included, cost approximately $65,000.

BURLINGTON RESIDENCE TO BE TEACHERS' HOME

BURLINGTON, Vt. (AP)—Negotiations are being completed by which Judge Charles H. Darling of this city, trustee of the Lucy Ruggles Fund to establish a home for retired school teachers, will acquire title to the residence here of Dr. Carl F. Robinson. It is expected that the property will be turned over to the new owners about June 1, to become a home for elderly teachers.

About 30 years ago, Lucy Ruggles, a teacher herself, left $30,000 to establish a home for retired teachers, preferably at Saratoga, N. Y., or some place suitable to the trustees. Under the trusteeship of Judge Darling the sum has grown to $120,000.

AMERICAN GOLD ADDS TO CHILE'S COPPER OUTPUT

$70,000,000 Goes Yearly From United States for Chilean Goods

Mining development in Chile, mainly copper, as the main cause of the rising volume of American capital flowing into that country, is emphasized by Dr. Max Winkler, vice-president of Bertron, Griscom & Co., in a study made for the World Peace Foundation.

Dr. Winkler points out that our Chilean investments have increased almost 35 fold in less than 15 years. "Copper production in 1928," he writes, "was some 30 per cent larger than in 1927, the investment of United States capital having made Chile the second in rank of copper producing countries."

According to Dr. Winkler, Chile ranks first among South American countries as an importer of American capital, the nation holds only fourth place in the Southern Hemisphere as an importer of goods from this country, being led by Argentina, Brazil and Colombia.

The United States, he points out, buys about $70,000,000 worth of Chilean products a year, while Chile's imports from this country amount to a little more than half that. Figures are presented showing that Chilean exports to the United States rose from $27,178,868 in 1921 to $64,381,000 in 1927, while American exports to Chile in that same period showed only a negligible increase. American goods to the value of $33,260,078 went to Chile in 1921, the value of our exports to that country in the latter year being $38,440,000.

"The extractive industries," writes Dr. Winkler, "account for a major portion of Chile's export trade, copper and nitrates with their by-products comprising over 80 per cent of the total exports. Despite this concentration of products in the export field, these industries have less effect than might be expected upon the economic life of the country as a whole which has a fairly broad basis of prosperity in its agricultural and manufacturing industries. Nitrate production is of considerable importance, however, in Government revenues and locally in the northern part of the country.

"The total of American investments in the mining industry," he writes, "exceeds $260,000,000. By far the largest part is invested in the copper mining industry, with an increase of 400 per cent since 1908."

In 1912, the total amount of American capital invested in Chile aggregated $15,000,000, or only 8.6 per cent of our total investments in South America. Dr. Winkler's sources of information regarding the present volume of American money invested in Chile vary in their estimates, one tabulation putting the sum below $400,000,000 and another as high as $618,285,300. The Chilean Minister of Finance, Senor Pablo Ramirez, is quoted as placing out Chilean investments at $550,000,000, surpassing the British outlay.

Dr. Winkler give the British commercial secretary of the legation in Santiago as authority for the statement that British capital invested in Chile exceeds £100,000,000.

Figures presented by Dr Winkler show an investment of $358,125,000 by Americans in Chilean mining industries and $216,785,300 in Government securities at the end of 1928.

TIGERS EXPECT TO WIN SERIES TONIGHT

Boston Tigers need only win or tie against the Philadelphia Arrows at the Boston Garden tonight to qualify to meet Providence in the final series for the Canadian-American Hockey League championship. Boston, 1929 champions, finished third after a hard season, but went into the Arrow rink on Thursday night and battled nobly to score the opening victory by a score of 1 to 0.

The Philadelphia-Boston games have been genuine struggles all season, with the local team having the greater margin of victories. In all the two have played 10 regular season games and one playoff, and Boston has won seven and tied one of the lot. Until the Arrows were shut out by the great goaltending of Reaume, neither of the clubs had been held scoreless in playing each other.

It is expected that the largest crowd of the season will be on hand to aid the Tigers in their defense of the Henri Fontaine Cup, emblematic of the Canadian-American League title. Many of the regular Boston Bruin fans are planning to attend, while their favorites await the result of the Canadien-Ranger series.

Theaters

"Twelfth Night"

The Stratford Players rollicked through "Twelfth Night" at the Hollis Street Theater last night amid the continuous laughter of a large and responsive audience. The play no doubt attains a better artistic balance the more tenderness Viola can infuse into her part, to offset the exuberance of the clowning. But if Miss Drake made her "Cesario" an impetuous and dashing rather than an amorous young man, and so allowed the play to swing over somewhat to the clowns, her rendering was pleasing and attractive.

Probably Mr. Byford's Sir Toby Belch would always dominate the play, for the immense proportions and the irresistible good humor of this perfect Elizabethan roysterer must be seen to be believed. Mr. Byford was well aided and abetted by Mr. Wicksteed's rather mild Sir Andrew Aguecheek and by Mr. Hayes, who after appearing as Hamlet the previous night, now tripped round lithe and graceful as the musical Feste.

Mr. Walter set Malvolio in a somewhat subdued key, but the note of acrid self-conceit threw one's sympathies fully over to his merciless baiters—where they should be—and allowed the character to assume an element of plausibility which it too frequently lacks. Miss Bland made a comely and sympathetic Olivia. The remaining roles were uniformly well taken.

The settings were simple, though adequate, except where the famous carousel in the kitchen had to be enacted without the very necessary kitchen; and the production had the true Shakespearean freshness and life that one has come to expect from this unique organization.

Andrews' Long Service in Navy Covers Wide Field of Action

Sailed Many Seas

REAR ADMIRAL PHILIP ANDREWS

Retiring Head of Boston District Honored by Several Nations

Although Rear Admiral Philip Andrews, U. S. N., Commandant of the First Naval District with headquarters at the Boston Navy Yard, reaches the retiring age on March 31, after nearly 48 years of service, he will continue in his present duties until it is practicable to detail a flag officer of sufficient experience for this important station, it was learned at the navy headquarters today.

During the span of his service Admiral Andrews has seen the United States Navy step out of its antiquated wooden ships into the celebrated White Squadron of 1893; from the White Squadron to the heavily armored ships of Spanish-American War days; from these into the greatest navy in the world in 1920, and thence to the peace-bound navy of today.

Admiral Andrews entered Annapolis in 1882, a youth of 16, graduating in 1886. He attained the rank of Commander 23 years later. In 1911 he was commissioned Chief of the Bureau of Navigation with rank of rear admiral. He graduated from the Naval War College in 1916 and two years later was promoted to the flag rank of Rear Admiral, which grade he has held until the present day, his service in this grade totaling about 14 years.

During the Spanish War Admiral Andrews served in the Pacific and in 1899 went to the Philippines during the insurrection and later served in China. During the World War he commanded the Fifth Naval District with headquarters at Norfolk, Va., until January, 1918, when he was ordered to the new dreadnaught Mississippi as commanding officer. Upon his promotion to Rear Admiral on July 1, 1918, he was ordered overseas to report to Admiral Sims in London to establish a naval base at Cardiff, Wales.

After the end of the war, in December, 1918, the Admiral, flying his flag from the cruiser Chester, with a squadron of naval destroyers visited the Baltic and cruised along the German coast to pick up American war prisoners in Germany.

In March, 1919, the Admiral was ordered to command the United States naval forces in the eastern Mediterranean, a command confined to the Adriatic Sea along the Dalmatian coast.

In June, 1923, Admiral Andrews was ordered to command the United States naval forces in Europe with rank of Vice-Admiral. During this tour, these forces visited all European countries on a tour of good will. On Oct. 23, 1925, he was ordered to command the First Naval District at Boston. During his tour of duty in Boston, he has shown keen interest in all military and civic affairs and has devoted his energies to the betterment of the First Naval District.

For his service in the Adriatic, Admiral Andrews received the high Italian decoration, Crown of Italy; the Czechoslovac War Cross, the Greek decoration, Order of the Saviour, and the first-class Serbian decoration of the White Eagle with Swords. Other decorations received by Admiral Andrews are the Distinguished Service Medal from the United States.

American Textiles Studied by Dutch

Study of conditions in the American textile industry is being made by Holland government officials and mill men. Dr. Max Steenvergue, representing the Holland Government, has been in Boston interviewing textile interests and plans to visit Washington and southern textile centers.

A group of 24 or 25 cotton mill men from Holland are to be in Boston about the middle of April, for a week or more, during which they expect to visit some of the large mills as part of their itinerary in textile sections of the United States.

Dr. Steenvergue is particularly interested in the social and economic conditions of the textile industry. He explained the uniform eight-hour working day with practically same rate of wages prevailing in Holland, and how the workings of these factors tended to relieve the industry there of many of the problems that are encountered in the mills of the United States.

Election Schedule for Boston Issued

The election department of the city of Boston yesterday issued a complete list of official dates for the primaries, elections, etc., and distributed copies for the guidance of voters and politicians of all parties. The schedule follows:

July 1—Registration opens in central office.
Aug. 8—At 5 p. m., last time for filing primary nomination papers with election commissioners for certification.
Aug. 8—At 5 p. m., last time for filing independent nomination papers with election commissioners.
Aug. 12—At 5 p. m., last time for filing primary nomination papers with Secretary of State.
Aug. 12—At 5 p. m., last time for filing independent nomination papers with Secretary of State.
Aug. 16—Last time for change of party enrollment for primary.
Aug. 19—Registration opens in ward registration places.
Aug. 27—Last day for registration and supplementary listing for state primary.
Aug. 29—Last day for filing papers (questions of public policy) with election commissioners for certification.
Sept. 2—5 p. m., last day for filing complaints of illegal registration for state primary.
Sept. 5—Last time for filing papers with Secretary of State (questions of public policy).
Sept. 16—State primary.
Sept. 17—Registration opens in central office for state election.
Sept. 19—At 5 p. m., last time for filing recount petitions for state primary.
Oct. 1—Registration opens in ward registration places for state election.
Oct. 15—Registration and supplementary listing closes for state election.
Oct. 21—At 5 p. m., last time for filing complaints of illegal registration for state election.
Nov. 4—State election.
Nov. 7—At 5 p. m., last time for filing recount petitions for state election.

TRAVEL GROUPS FORM NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

Organization of a national association was completed March 28 by 15 New England travel agencies gathered at the Boston City Club.

Representatives from Providence, Worcester, Springfield, and Boston attended the meeting. The association proposes to furnish bonds from its members to the hotels, railroads and steamship companies, thus elevating the standards of travel agencies. The meeting in Boston will be followed by similiar meetings in New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit and Philadelphia.

Women Knit While Watching for Fires

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARTFORD, Conn.—Women, knitting on the mountain tops, have helped Connecticut confine its forest fires to less than one-half of 1 per cent of its timbered area.

As the result, the State is credited with being the only one in New England meeting prescribed federal standards of efficiency in forest protection. The forest fire fighting force is comprised of 600 men, including a warden for each of the State's 160 districts. But most of the lookout watchers are women. C. H. Lathrop, assistant state forest fire warden in charge of fire prevention and extinguishing, explains the reason.

"The woman observer," he said, "has patience and sticks to her job. It has to be a small fire to escape her attention. Alert to her responsibility, she divides her time between sewing, reading and knitting."

The Connecticut report on forest fires shows that only 10,667 acres were burned last year, as compared with 110,000 acres in 1915 and an average of 26,000 annually from 1923 to 1928.

HASKELL TOSSES HAT IN SENATORIAL RING

HALLOWELL, Me. (AP)—Frank H. Haskell, Portland attorney, at a reorganization meeting here of the Democratic State Committee, announced his candidacy for United States Senator on the party ticket.

The committee elected John H. Dooley of Portland as chairman succeeding Edward C. Moran, of Rockland, whose son was defeated for the nomination as Governor two years ago by William Tudor Gardiner.

NIAGARA HUDSON'S PROGRAM

NEW YORK—Niagara Hudson Power Corporation will spend $39,000,000 on new construction in 1930, including $20,577,000 by Buffalo, Niagara & Eastern division and over $17,000,000 by Mohawk Hudson division. Additions to steam-electric plant at Buffalo, and to hydro-electric plants at Spier Falls and Conklingsville in Saratoga County and at Altmar in Oswego County are the major projects.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Spring flower exhibition, auspices Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Horticultural Hall, until 9.

Boston Y. M. C. A.; fourth annual older boys' conference, Bates Hall, 8.

Boston Square and Compass Club; address by Prof. Robert E. Rogers, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, on "How Useful Is a College Education?" Clubhouse, 8.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boson Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, 8:15.

Theaters

Hollis Street—The Stratford-Upon-Avon Festival Company in "Macbeth."
Tremont—"Gambling."
Shubert—"The New Moon."
Lyric—"The Chocolate Soldier."
Wilbur—Walter Hampden in "Richelieu."
Copley—"D. C. M."

EVENTS TOMORROW

Last day spring flower exhibition, auspices Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Horticultural Hall, 12 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Children's Museum of Boston; lecture on "Mee Sung and Small Brother," by Miss Priscilla Holton, author and story teller, Lecture Hall, 3:30.

Ford Hall forum, talk by Rabbi Barnett J. Bricker, on "Revolution and Religion: Must They Always Be Opposed?" Ford Hall, 7:30.

Concert by First Church choir, First Church, corner Berkeley and Marlborough Streets, 4:30.

Museum of Fine Arts; talk on "Modernist," by Mr. Seaver, 3:30.

Boston Public Library; talk by William Trufant Foster on "Unemployment Today and the Way Out," Lecture Hall, 3:30; concert by the German Singing Society, A. L. Y. P. S., Lecture Hall, 8.

Boston City Club: recital by Edith Lang, organist, and R. S. Stoughton, pianist, Auditorium, 3:30.

Women's City Club of Boston; concert by Florestan Trio, Clubhouse, 6:30.

EVENTS MONDAY

Lecture in series by Charles A. Bennett, professor of philosophy, Yale University, on "The Problems of Religious Knowledge in Contemporary Discussion," Lowell Institute, 491 Boylston Street, 2:30.

Presentation of play, "The Ladies of Cranford," by New England Women's Club, Hotel Kenmore, 2:30.

Concerts to Come

Saturday evening, March 29, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, March 30, in Symphony Hall, concert by Serge Rachmaninoff, pianist.

Sunday afternoon, March 30, in Jordan Hall, concert by James Byars, tenor.

Tuesday evening, April 1, in Paine Hall, Harvard, concert by the Harvard University Orchestra, Wallace Woodworth, conductor.

Thursday evening, April 3, in Sanders Theater, Harvard, concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Thursday evening, April 3, in Jordan Hall, concert by Frances Gettys, soprano.

Friday afternoon, April 4, in Symphony Hall, concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Satirday evening, April 5, in Symphony Hall, concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, April 6, in Symphony Hall, concert by the Handel and Haydn Society, Thompson Stone, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, April 6, in Jordan Hall, the Eighteenth Century Symphony Orchestra, Raffaele Martino, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, April 6, in the Branch Library, Roslindale, the London String Quartet. Admission free.

Sunday evening, April 6, in the Boston Public Library, Copley Square, concert by the London String Quartet. Admission free.

Monday evening, April 7, in Jordan Hall, concert by Jacobus Langendoen, violoncellist, and Alice Armstrong Kimball, soprano.

Tuesday evening, April 8, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Hudson Carmody, bass.

Thursday evening, April 10, in Jordan Hall, concert by Dorothy George, soprano.

Thursday evening, April 10, in Alumnae Hall, Wellesley, concert by Albert Spalding, violinist.

CURRENT EXHIBITIONS

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Special exhibitions: Egyption Wall Paintings, by Mr. and Mrs. Norman de Grais Davies, lent by the Metropolitan Museum of Art; fifteenth century woodcuts and metal cuts, lent by James C. McGuire; eighteenth century English porcelain, made at Chelsea, lent by Richard C. Paine; prints and books illustrated by Auguste Lepere, lent by William A. Sargent; French color prints, eighteenth century, lent by Robert Treat Paine 2d.; etchings by Bartolozzi. Drawings and water colors by Sandby, Varley and Girtin.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, with admission fee of 25c. Sundays from 5 to 4 with admission free.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Exhibitions: Mayan art lent by the Peabody Museum; exhibition of etchings of Rembrandt van Rijn; exhibitions of early Chinese pottery and rubbings of Chinese stone of the Han Dynasty, from the Charles Bain Hoyt collection. Loan exhibition of drawings.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—Annual members' exhibition. Through April 5.

Goodspeed's Print Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Etchings, paintings and water colors by Martin Lewis. Also exhibition of color prints. Through March 29.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings of the Canadian Rockies by Marion Boyd Allen. Etchings by Sears Gallagher, Philip Kappel, Edward Moran and others. Through March 31.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Drawings in Sepia by Gurdan Saltonstall Howe. Flower impressions by Arthur F. Musgrave. Lithographs by Teng-Kwie. Through March 29.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Marine Paintings, water colors and drawings by William Yarrow. Through March 30.

Goodman's Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—Drawings by Stuyvestant Van Veen. Through March 31.

The Print Shop, 261 Newbury Street—Old sporting and ship prints in colors.

Scherver Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings of child life and six new dog study prints by Diana Thorne.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Stuart Street—Weavings by the Weavers Guild of St. Louis. March 27 through April 9.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Exhibition of portraits by members of the Guild. Through March 29.

Myles Standish Galleries, Myles Standish Hotel, Kenmore Square—Chalk drawings by Robert Strong Woodward. Oils by Emile A. Gruppe. Miscellaneous water colors by American artists.

Copley Galleries, 103 Newbury Street—Portraits by Ellen Emmet Rand. Through March 29.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Art work of Ernest Stock, an English artist. Through March 31.

N. M. Rivers Studio, 500 Boylston Street—Paintings by Elizabeth E. Brown and Louis Novak. Through March 31.

Albert T. Echburg Gallery, 480 Boylston Street—Paintings by American and European artists.

J. F. Olson Gallery, 43 Brattle Street, Cambridge—Water colors and etchings by Sears Gallagher. Water colors and etchings by W. Harry Smith. Through March 31.

Gardenside Bookshop, Ritz-Carlton Hotel, 15 Arlington Street—Etchings by Cameron, Pennell, Whistler, Zorn and others.

Mrs. Pancoast's Gallery, 154 Newbury Street—Oils by Harley Perkins of his latest Paris series. Other paintings by Guy Pene du Bois, Glackens, Gifford Beal and H. E. Schnakenberg. Water Colors by Maurice Prendergast. Prints by moderns.

Harvard Society of Contemporary Art, 1400 Massachusetts Avenue, Harvard Square, Cambridge—Mexican Art, through April 12.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Reproductions of Maxfield Parrish paintings. Through April 5.

New England Society of Contemporary Art—(permanent gallery), 227 Newbury Street—Water colors by San Charles. Through April 5.

Vital Studio, 204-209 Pierce Building, Copley Square—Paintings, water colors and pastels.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Pastels of flowers and Gloucester sketches by Elizabeth H. T. Huntington. Through April 1.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open 9 to 5 weekdays: 1:30 to 5 Sunday afternoon. Admission free. Tercentenary articles, drawings, maps, and pictures; loan of Junior Red Cross articles illustrating work on play of Norwegian children; special Chinese exhibit, stories the fossils tell; natural history ethymical exhibits from world wide service.

Cambridge Museum for Children, 5 Jarvis Street—Open every schoolday from 8:30 to 4:30. Thirty German lithographs, until April 12.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy probably with some showers late tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature; moderate shifting winds; the minimum temperature tonight will be near 32.

Southern New England: Mostly cloudy tonight and Sunday; possibly light rain or snow and slightly colder in Rhode Island and eastern Massachusetts tonight; increasing northeast backing to north and northwest winds.

Northern New England: Mostly cloudy, probably local snow tonight and Sunday; slightly colder tonight; gentle shifting winds becoming northeast or north and increasing tonight.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	30	Memphis	38
Atlantic City	40	Montreal	28
Boston	37	Nantucket	38
Buffalo	30	New Orleans	48
Calgary	44	New York	36
Charleston	44	Philadelphia	40
Chicago	28	Pittsburgh	34
Denver	22	Portland, Me.	36
Des Moines	30	Portland, Ore.	50
Eastport	32	San Francisco	58
Galveston	46	St. Louis	34
Hatteras	44	St. Paul	26
Helena	32	Seattle	48
Jacksonville	46	Tampa	54
Kansas City	32	Washington	42
Los Angeles	58		

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 11:03 p. m., Sunday 11:22 a. m.
Height of tides 9.3 feet, 9.4 feet.
Light all vehicles at 6:36 p. m.

Many Modes Make Advice Necessary, Stylist Tells Merchants' Institute

Never has the style mode in general been more interesting or varied, and few are the women who can resist the costumes and accessories of spring this year, said Miss Isabel Hopkins, style adviser of the McCallum Hosiery Company, at the Merchants' Institute of the retail trade board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, March 28, in discussing "The Ensemble Principle From the Standpoint of Selling."

It was the fifth lecture in the educational course for salespeople on fashions and the consumers.

"In a season like the present," said Miss Hopkins, "when there are six lengths of skirts, gloves of all lengths and materials, hats of varied sizes, to mention only a few of the bewildering accessories, most customers need help if they are going to look their best. A few days ago, when M. Jean Patou the great French dressmaker, who was a pioneer in the movement for more elegant clothes, long skirts, and a dress for every occasion, left the boat in New York, he was shocked to see women in subways, offices, stores and on the street in copies of the elaborate costumes he had created for wealthy women of leisure.

"He was distressed because many dresses he saw were not only copied mostly from his own models, but worn at the wrong time and in the wrong places. He said sadly that he never intended clothes of that sort to be worn by masses of women every day.

"The tailored suit is coming back into its own this season. It is more prominent than it has been for several seasons. In spite of the fact that we understand, as M. Patou tells us, that this is an age of elegance, when women have lots of money to pay for clothes—clothes for every occasion—we know that there is unemployment, so we will find women who want to look well but who have not quite so much money to spend for clothes as usual. These women may possibly wear last season's coat; but surely they will want one of the new printed dresses.

"Nothing is so practical, cheerful, or easy to wear on many occasions as a printed dress," she concluded.

WESSON OIL & SNOWDRIFT CO.

Wesson Oil & Snowdrift Company reports for six months ended Feb. 28 net profit of $1,447,059 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., compared with $1,173,247 in the like period last year.

Japanese Women Bound for America Are Bearers of Nation's Gratitude

Four young Japanese women are today on the high seas bound for the United States on an unofficial good-will mission under the auspices of the Jiji Shimpo newspaper of Tokyo.

They come to express to the people of America "the gratitude of the Japanese for the generous assistance given to the sufferers in the 1923 earthquake and fire disaster, and to inform America of the completion of reconstruction," explains the Young Women's Christian Association, to which the senior member of the party belongs and under whose auspices they will be entertained. Prior to sailing, the group was given tea by William R. Castle Jr., American Ambassador to Japan, and Mrs. Castle, and were entertained by various other government officials and local associations in Tokyo.

The party consists of Miss Kimiko Ashino, a teacher in the English department of Tokyo Women's College; Miss Sumiko Tokunda, winner of the Lincoln prize essay contest offered by the Lincoln Association; Miss Yoshiko Sato, third daughter of Baron Tatsujiro Sato, and Miss Yoshiko Matsudaira, daughter of Capt. Hiroshi Matsudaira of the Japanese Navy. Miss Matsudaira's mother, sister-in-law to the Japanese Ambassador to England, will leave Japan with the mission to make a tour of America.

The party will be accompanied by Hidesaburo Yokoyama, member of the foreign department of Jiji Shimpo. They will arrive in Boston April 26 and begin the return trip to Japan on June 2.

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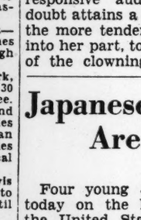
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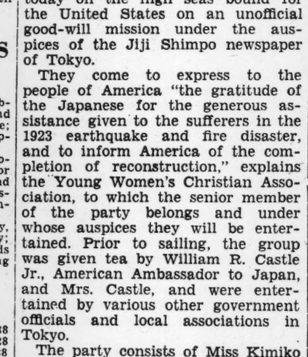

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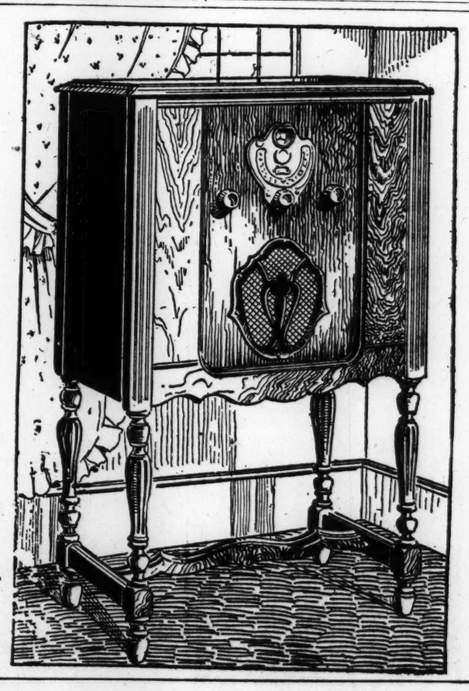
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ITALO-AUSTRIAN RELATIONS SHOW BIG IMPROVEMENT

Treaty of Friendship and Conciliation Between Two Countries Is Signed

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME — Italo-Austrian relations show a remarkable improvement over conditions existing two years ago when the dispute between the two governments over the treatment of the German-speaking subjects in the Upper Adige reached an acute and critical stage. The recent visit of Johann Schober, the Austrian Chancellor, to Benito Mussolini, Italian Premier, was not only intended to show the Republic's gratitude for the strong support received from Italy at the Hague conference last January, but had likewise the object of marking the resumption of friendly relations between the two governments and the two peoples.

The treaty of friendship and arbitration between Italy and Austria, which was signed in Rome on Feb. 6, has received overwhelming approbation in Italy and a period of collaboration has thus been initiated between the two countries. The new pact conforms to the regulation pattern and does not substantially differ from similar treaties concluded between European countries since the close of the war. The preamble, however, is important. It says: The King of Italy and the President of the Austrian Republic "having perceived the concordance of numerous interests in common between the two nations, animated by the desire to strengthen and consolidate the friendly relations existing between their respective countries and anxious to join their efforts for the maintenance of peace, have resolved to conclude a treaty of friendship, conciliation and judicial settlement of disputes."

The contracting parties bind themselves to submit any dispute arising between them and which cannot be settled in a friendly way through the usual diplomatic channels to a permanent conciliation commission. This rule, however, does not apply to disputes arising from facts antedating the present treaty and belonging to the past. In case the conciliatory process does not lead to success, the dispute is to be brought before a court of arbitration or before the Permanent International Court at The Hague. In political disputes appeal may be made by either side to the League of Nations, as provided for in Article 15 of the Covenant of the League. If ever a fresh dispute over the Southern Tyrol should arise between Italy and Austria the latter could not consider such dispute as one of those questions that, according to the present treaty, should be settled by arbitration or submitted for final decision to the Permanent International Court of The Hague. *The treaty runs for 10 years. If it is not denounced six months before the* expiration of that period, it remains in force for five years more.

Balkan Pay Better, Says Albert Thomas

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOFIA, Bulgaria—Albert Thomas, who has been visiting the countries of the Balkan Peninsula, in order to inform them of the work of the League of Nations and especially of the achievements of the International Labor Bureau, of which he is the director, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the workers in Europe and especially those in the larger western states had made very appreciable progress in every way since the war. The actual purchasing power of a day's work is greater now in western Europe than it has ever been.

It is to be noted also that the machinery for co-operation between employers and workers is constantly improving. M. Thomas did not venture to state that the conflict between Labor and Capital was any less acute than formerly, but that that conflict expressed itself in less violent ways. The organized workers are more specific and moderate in their demands and press them before their employers in a more orderly and fruitful fashion.

Furthermore, the influence of Communism and of revolutionary agitators is steadily diminishing. However, M. Thomas declared, this does not mean that the laborers have relinquished their ideal of establishing a new social order in which all the creations of human toil will be more justly distributed. And he added that in this general improvement of working conditions the skilled workers had gained much more than the unskilled.

He was much pleased with his reception in Sofia, where he was the guest of the King, and said that Bulgaria is one of the countries where labor regulations are most advanced.

Production Control Called Cotton's Need

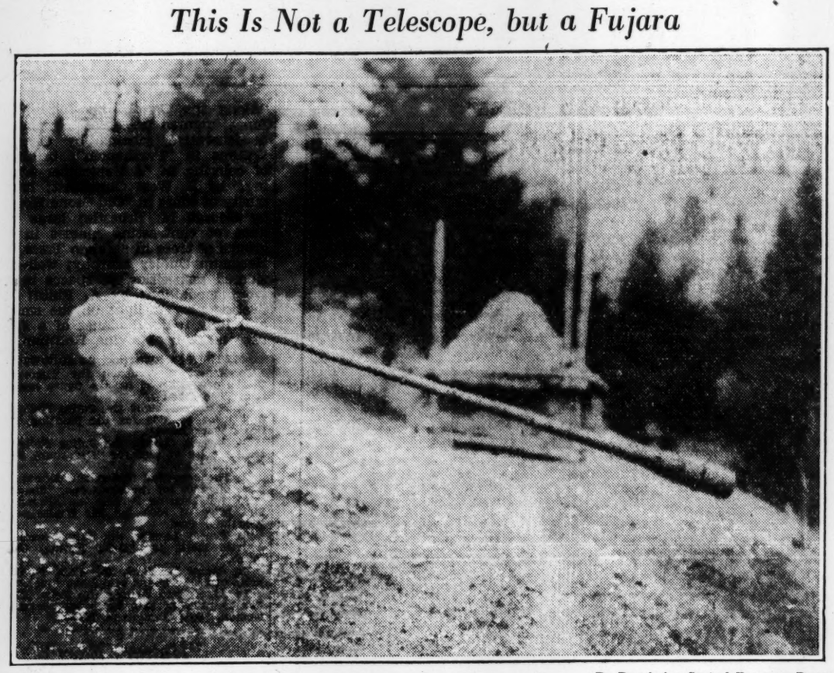
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Reorganization of the cotton trade in the direction of controlling production, rather than price cutting, was the view S. S. Hammersley expressed during the course of a recent speech to the Oldham Junior Chamber of Commerce. Reorganization merely to reduce prices might prove a snare, said Mr. Hammersley, if the decline in the world's purchasing power—and the cotton industries in all countries were suffering from this disability—kept step with the cuts in production costs.

Mere price reduction, he said, would not make the Lancashire cotton trade profitable. A control of production was essential. If the trade was to be rationalized, it required amalgamations to protect the profitable part of the industry, as well as amalgamations to reorganize the nonprofitable sections. Not one, but several, schemes of amalgamations for different sections of the industry would have to be formed.

In addition there would have to be several schemes within the sections themselves; each scheme being related to the vastly different circumstances, which differentiate one mill from another. And, finally, the various amalgamations would have to be linked up.

This Is Not a Telescope, but a Fujara



By Permission Central European Press

One of the first duties of the shepherd boy in Ruthenia, in the extreme east of Czechoslovakia, is to learn to blow the fujara, for by its means his ancestors for generations have called the sheep home in the evening. The fujara is a rather unwieldy sort of instrument, and is sometimes, as in the case of the one here pictured, as long as 11½ feet, but it is made of such light wood that a very small boy can carry it. On a quiet summer evening, among the hills of Ruthenia, when all is still save for the bells of the straying cattle, the low, hollow sound of the fujara is suddenly heard from a distant hill, and the sheep prick up their ears and scamper homeward—home being just where the shepherd boy has found some sort of protection against wind or storm. About two years ago the fujara was introduced into an opera, the first native Slovak opera, composed by Figuš-Bystry, and given at the Bratislava (Pressburg) Theater, but it is reported not to have been a pronounced success.

BENGAL NEGLECTS MASS EDUCATION FOR HIGH GRADES

Need of Natives Is Described by Sir Stanley Jackson

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CALCUTTA—Speaking at the recent convocation of the University of Calcutta, Sir Stanley Jackson, Governor of Bengal, who is also chancellor of the university, declared that in Bengal mass education had been sacrificed to higher education.

As a result of social and economic conditions, Sir Stanley said, higher education has developed in Bengal more rapidly than primary education, and established itself more securely, and it has naturally absorbed a large share of the funds available for education.

"The interim report of the committee of the Statutory Commission on Educational Progress points out that while in Madras, of the total educational expenditure in 1927, only 9.7 per cent was spent on universities and colleges, 19.8 on secondary education, and 37.7 on primary education, and in Bombay, 10.1 on higher education, 19.9 on second schools and no less than 52 per cent on primary schools, the corresponding figures for Bengal were 22.2, 32.3 and 17 per cent. More than half the available money was devoted to mass education in Bombay, while in Bengal we spent more than a fifth on colleges and universities, and only about a sixth on primary schools.

"It is true that a large part of the expenditure was met from fees, but this applies equally to primary and higher institutions in this Province. In 1929, a little over 25 per cent of the expenditure of Government on education was spent on universities and colleges and only 17 per cent on primary education. These figures do show that in Bengal we are spending far too little on the education of the masses, and that the need of primary education for money presents an incontestable claim. The uplift of the masses is vital to the well-being and development of the country, and should be a matter of the deepest interest, not only to the Government, but to all those who by their education should take an enlightened and liberal view of public affairs."

QUEENSLAND AIR ROUTE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRISBANE, Queensl.—A further link was added to Queensland's aerial service when the Queensland Air Navigation Company's triple-engined Avro-Fokker monoplane flew from Eagle Farm, Brisbane, to Cairns and Townsville. The plane has a cruising speed of 100 miles an hour, but it can make 140 miles an hour easily.

Midday Meals Provided in Rural England for School Children

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—All over rural England it is now becoming necessary for the schools to provide midday meals. This change is necessitated by the fact that the older children from outlying districts are being transferred to schools centrally situated, that they may receive pupils who have to travel by omnibus or cycle distances as great as 10 or 12 miles.

Most of the children of agricultural workers are not able to afford expensive dinners. This difficulty must be overcome by communal cookery and by dispensing with paid waiters and elaborate preparations, and at the same time careful attention must always be paid to cleanliness and good habits.

For example: The dinners in one school cost only 1s. a week (five days). For this amount hot meals are provided and the children are fed as well as, if not better than, they are at home. Only one person is employed, a local housewife. She purchases the food and cooks it in a wooden hut attached to the school. The menu consists of two courses and is varied from day to day. One day the courses will be suet pudding, mashed potatoes and gravy, followed by baked rice pudding; the next day it may be shepherd's pie and fig pudding, and a third day will bring meat and potato patties, followed by fig pudding.

The school girls assist in the work. This provides valuable domestic training. The children are provided with plates and basins, but bring their own knives, spoons, forks and table napkins. They carry their own plate of food from the server to their places and eat it under the supervision of the teachers. Afterward they wash their own dishes, drained in a rack.

City Famous in Aeneas' Wanderings to Figure in Virgil Bi-Millenary

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FLORENCE, Italy—Excavation of the ancient city of Ardea, immortalized by the poet Virgil, is planned by the International Association for Mediterranean Studies as part of the program for celebrating the bi-millenary of the poet, according to a decision made at a recent meeting of the permanent committee of the association in Rome.

Ardea, one of the most ancient cities of Latium, was, according to legend, founded by a son of Odysseus. It was the capital of Turnus, a doughty opponent of the hero Æneas. In its forests were subsequently kept the imperial elephants. Its decline began after the Punic wars.

Upon a part of the ancient acropolis now rises the castle, the fortified palace of the Sforza-Cesarini, built, by the great Colonna family in the sixteenth century. Excavations already carried on in the neighborhood, have yielded relics of the first age of iron, and some inscriptions of the imperial age.

The association also purposes to search out the ancient Sibari, in collaboration with the Geological Institute of the University of Florence.

Both these enterprises will be carried on under the auspices of the General Direction of Antiquities and Fine Arts.

The committee also proposes to undertake the photographic documentation, in the actual size of the originals, of the frescoes of the Sistine Chapel and the Paoline Chapel in the Vatican. Many of the frescoes of the great masters have been already wholly or partially lost, as in the case of Leonardo da Vinci's "Last Supper" at Milan, and the proposed work will supply historic testimony to the state of these important works of art in the year 1930.

RUMANIA BUILDS CHEAP HOUSES FOR ITS POOR

Government Attempts to Take State Enterprises Out of Politics

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST, Rumania—The institution which is to make possible the building of a large number of cheap houses for poor people is the new "Casa autonoma a construct-siilor," which means the Independent Bureau of Construction.

The present government is strong on these independent bureaus. It created one for the conduct of the state railroads, another for managing the state monopolies and a third for rebuilding the roads. This method is an attempt to take the economic enterprises of the state out of politics. Thus, while the state really owns and conducts a number of very large concerns in Rumania, it places them in the hands of expert business men who are appointed for long terms and authorized to conduct the affairs intrusted to them on purely business lines. It is hoped in this way to avoid the incompetence, favoritism and political corruption which so often afflict state enterprises.

The new Bureau of Construction, which is under the Ministry of Labor, will be given a large initial capital by the state and additional funds each year. It will build and sell houses, will buy and sell land, will rent houses and will lend money. The buyers of houses or the borrowers of money will be given a period of 30 years in which to settle their accounts and they will pay the lowest possible interest. If able to rent, buy or build one of the "popular" houses the petitioner must have a total yearly income of less than $900 and in order to get an "economic" house his income must not surpass $100 a month.

The new organization will be managed by an administrative committee of nine members chosen from among candidates presented to the Ministry of Labor by associations of engineers, architects, economists, co-operators, state officials, lawyers and journalists.

Textile Bill Passes House Committee

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House Interstate Commerce Committee approved March 28 the Merritt bill to establish the textile foundation, with minor amendments.

E. T. Pickard, chief of the textile division of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, said establishment of the foundation was proposed as a result of investigations started some time ago by Secretary Mellon and former Secretaries Kellogg and Hoover.

He told the committee that no industry needed research more than the textile, adding that manufacturers of woolen cloth "would be glad to make 15 cents on the material that makes a suit "we pay $45 to $60 for," and that waste and inefficiency were enormous.

Several of the members, who inquired why the textile industry should be singled out for benefit from the fund, indicated they would be satisfied if the bills were made to cover specifically growers as well as manufacturers of textile products.

Oxford and Cambridge Colleges Exchange Unusual Compliments

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Merton College, Oxford, and Peterhouse, Cambridge, the oldest college of their respective universities, have, after 650 years, become more closely allied as the result of a gracious gesture on the part of Merton, befitting the sincerest form of compliment paid by Peterhouse to Merton in 1284.

At a recent meeting at Oxford, the Warden and Fellows of Merton College resolved, "That, in view of the ancient historic connection between this College and Peterhouse, Cambridge, it is desirable that closer relations between the colleges should be established; that, in order to establish such relations, the Master and Fellows of Peterhouse be elected honorary members of Common Room, with all the privileges belonging to such membership."

The governing body of Peterhouse, Cambridge, on receiving this resolution, decided, "That this body has the honor to accept such honorary membership, and to invite the Warden and Fellows of Merton College to accept the like honorary membership of the Peterhouse Combination Room and High Table."

It was Hugh de Balsham who in 1284 incorporated his "House of St. Peter" and framed his statutes on those of Merton College, which had been founded at Oxford in 1264 by Walter de Merton, as a "community of scholars."

Peterhouse was originally called St. Peter's College after the parish church of that name, which the scholars used to use; but today Cambridge men know their oldest college only as "Pothouse."

In old days this offer of intervarsity hospitality would have necessitated a long and arduous journey from the River Isis to the River Cam, but now the automobile has brought the Pothouse Combination Room and the sumptuous spread of its High Table within an afternoon's run of Merton Common Room, and vice versa.

Britain's Armament Factories Turn Energy to Peace Products

Plants Adapted to Change—Turn Out Sewing Machines Instead of Shells, Passenger Liners Instead of Warships

By JOHN P. TAYLOR

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

PHILIP SNOWDEN, Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking at the Cutlers' Feast at Sheffield, hinted that the big industries should divert their energies to something other than armament work. A little later, Douglas Vickers, president of the great armament firm bearing his name, entertaining the master cutler, said that the proverbial operation of beating swords into plowshares was very difficult to apply. The really successful factories manufactured chocolates or silk stockings, which were difficult to make with gun lathes and machinery for armor plate, he said.

Mr. Vickers was, of course, facetious and did not intend his remarks to be taken literally. The record of his own firm is an example of the adaptation of the organization to peace products—sewing machines instead of projectiles, passenger planes instead of bombers. Its latest acquisition, the Vickers-Armstrong shipyard at Walker, is being reorganized for the construction of the largest Atlantic liners. It is no longer called the naval yard.

Another Sheffield armament firm, Cammell Laird & Co., has its Birkenhead yard full of merchant ships, a yard which a few years ago was crammed with warships. The Armstrong-Whitworth shipyard on the Tyne is today specializing in the construction of oil tankers, and has orders on its books for at least 16. The Fairfield shipyard on the Clyde is, to use the words of Sir Alexander Kennedy, when speaking at the annual meeting of shareholders, exerting every effort to re-establish its works "on a post-war peace basis rather than on a pre-war program of naval as well as merchant shipbuilding." These firms constructed the warships Revenge, Renown, Rodney and Nelson. The list is incomplete, but the nation paid $197,000,000 for the four.

John Brown & Co., at whose Clydebank shipyard the 31-knot battle cruiser Hood was built at a cost of $30,000,000, is building the largest and fastest ship for the Canadian passenger service and a series of large passenger motorships for New Zealand.

Germany, whose naval activities are circumscribed by the Treaty of Versailles, has captured the "blue riband" of the Atlantic with the Bremen and will probably go even one better with the Europa.

Guns and armor have little counterpart in peace. Not so ships. The same plant which sheared and bent the plates of a battleship or turned the frames of a cruiser can be employed on a hull for the carriage of foodstuffs or the shell of the largest passenger ships in the world. The huge presses which forced the stocks of the Hood, the lathes which turned the shafting of the Nelson, can be used for the fastest liners—the ships of 30 to 35 knots which, experts predict, will be on the north Atlantic in the near future. The men trained in the one are skilled in the other. Indeed, they bring into the construction of merchant ships an exceptionally fine technique.

To the great engine shops, mercantile construction is no new task. The British dockyards had none of their own and turned to Barrow, Elswick, Govan, Wallsend and Clydebank for the machinery for the hulls built at the Government naval yards at Portsmouth, Devonport and Chatham—turned to the shops which built the Mauretania, which have built the most economical merchant steamships in the world and whose engines are speeding the Australian, north Atlantic, South American, African and Indian mails with unfailing regularity. Customers these big yards may want—resources and ability they have.

Envisage fleets of Aquitanias instead of Hoods. They were built in the same yard and engined in the same shops. Modify in small degree the organizations of all the naval yards and some type of merchant ship can be built there from battleship to mammoth liner, from destroyer to fast river boat.

So much for generalities. What a vista consideration of detail conjures up. The fruit carrier with its delicately balanced refrigerator mechanism; the meat ship, which enables New Zealand, with its population of only 1,500,000, to send to the opposite end of the earth lamb from the Canterbury plains and supply half the frozen meat which comes into British ports; the oil tanker, feeding its overseas customers with gasoline, kerosene and bunkering the 19,000,000 tons of shipping which use oil fuel instead of coal; the timber carriers; the ice breakers which keep the harbors open in winter; the dredges which scour the channels and reclaim land from the sea; the yachts; the fishing fleet and all manner of craft.

Then what of the arts? These find full expression in the cabins and public rooms of a modern liner, calling for rich tapestries, fine silks, rare old carpets and hangings culled from all corners of the earth. The peaceful pursuits of the shipbuilders today call upon all the arts and crafts to minister to the needs of floating populations, and they can do finer and better work on merchant ships than on warships.

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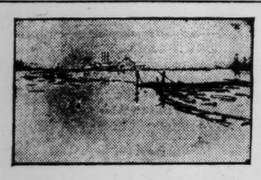

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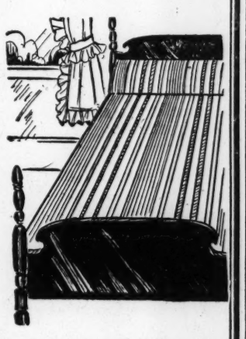

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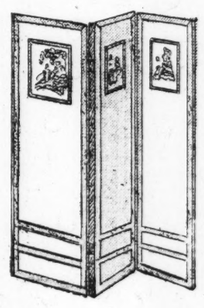

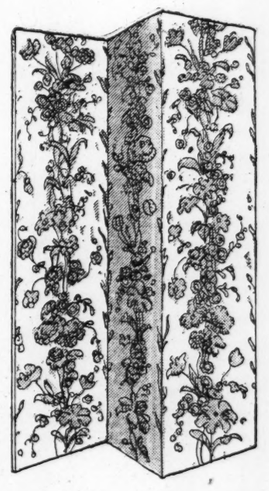

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Art News and Comment—In the Theater World

Showing 'Conversation Pieces'

By FRANK RUTTER

London

SIR PHILIP SASSOON, the youngest trustee of the National Gallery and one of our most ardent and enlightened art collectors, has had the happy idea of organizing in his stately home at 25 Park Lane something entirely new in the way of art exhibitions. There the public, this month, may see for the first time a wonderful Loan Collection of British eighteenth century "Conversation Pieces."

What is a conversation piece? Sir Philip defines it as "a picture, essentially English, which illustrates family life or friendship." Our painters of the eighteenth century excelled in producing these group pictures which, showing small figures in interiors or out-of-door surroundings, are at once biographical, homely and decorative. Apart from the high merit of many of them as achievements in painting, together they form a delightful revelation of domestic life in the eighteenth century. They are the pictorial equivalent of Sheridan's plays and the novels of Fielding, Goldsmith and Jane Austen. In them we see members of a family or groups of friends, seated at a meal in their rooms, engaged in amusement, or gathered together in a park or garden, and these small pictures, usually highly finished, afford intimate evidence of the manners, customs and costumes of the period. Sometimes they set forth the characters of a play or a novel, sometimes they record an episode in contemporary history, but more often they are just unconventional portrait groups of people in their own customary surroundings, people usually talking to each other and so justifying "Conversation Piece" as a title for this class of picture.

Hogarth was the great pioneer of this kind of picture, and examples of his various experiments in this genre will be found in the spacious series of galleries to which Sir Philip Sassoon has devoted and adapted the whole of his first-floor apartments. We begin with early family groups, painted about the time of Hogarth's marriage, his "Scene from the Beggar's Opera" pays homage to the stage; his famous "March to Finchley (1750)," from the Foundling, records an historical episode; while his delightfully vivacious and magically colored "Study for the Masked Ball at the Wanstead Assembly" is a precious document of the eighteenth century manners.

Zoffany, Walton and Stubbs

Zoffany, however, was the artist who excelled in this type of picture, and his reputation, which has been steadily increasing for some years past, will rise higher than ever before as a result of this exhibition. One of his most brilliant achievements here is "A Music Party on the Thames," where he not only succeeds in giving admirable portraits of 14 people—to say nothing of the baby and the dog—but contrives to arrange them in the stern of the boat so that they form a marvelously symmetrical and decorative composition. The same supreme skill in design, as well as a perfect craftsmanship in depicting but subordinating detail, is seen in his admirable "John, Lord Willoughby, his Wife and Three Children," most naturally but decoratively grouped round a tea-table, the last bearing a silver urn and set of china, painted with a charm and distinction rivaling that of Chardin. Two other delightful paintings by Zoffany feature David Garrick and his wife. In one they are seen with their dogs, standing on the steps of Shakespeare's Temple at Hampton; in the other their diminutive figures are seen entertaining Dr. Johnson to tea on the lawn, while around them stretches a beautifully rendered river landscape, which suggests that Zoffany had seen and admired Richard Wilson's "Thames at Twickenham."

Two characteristic pictures of London life, "A Young Girl Buying a Lovesong" and "The Cherry-Seller," show the accomplishment of Zoffany's best pupil, Henry Walton, whose more tender color and handling enables him to get closer to the charm of Chardin than Zoffany's more precise vision permits. Among the outdoor scenes are some superb paintings by George Stubbs, who could paint human beings and landscape as well as he could his famous horses—witness Lady Desborough's "Lord and Lady Melbourne," and "The Salstonhall Family" lent by James de Rothschild.

The most charming of the Gainsboroughs is the early Suffolk group of "Robert Andrews and His Wife" seated in a spacious landscape, but a most valuable educational aspect of this Sassoon exhibition is its revelation of the first-class work done in this genre by the lesser-known masters of the eighteenth century. Hogarth, of course, need fear no rival, though in this particular genre it must be admitted that Zoffany is facile princeps. Gainsborough and Reynolds, though adequately represented, must not only here give way to Zoffany—largely by reason of his superior design and intimacy—but are eclipsed by the best achievements of Stubbs, Walton and Arthur Devis (1711-1787), whose little "Lady in Blue," lent by Viscountess Cowdray, is certainly one of the gems of the exhibition.

Old London Interiors

Fascinating glimpses of old London interiors and vistas can be found in many of these pictures. "The Sitwell Family," painted in 1787 by J. S. Copley, are seen in a handsome room at 4 Audley Square with a view of Hyde Park through the open window. Appropriately enough this picture is hung in Sir Philip Sassoon's transformed ballroom near a window with a view almost identical with that in the picture! Zoffany's famous "Music Party"—showing the four brothers, Archdeacon Sharp, James, Granville and William Sharp (for whom the picture was painted) with their families—has in the background old Fulham Church which still stands on the nearer side of Putney Bridge. Even accessories in some of the pictures are still in existence. For example, the drawing-room at Sherborne Park, Glos., in which Zoffany painted "Mrs. and Mrs. Dunton and Family" still remains much as it was then, and the Wedgwood vases and centerpiece shown in the picture are still in the possession of the family. Again, Lord Willoughby de Broke still has the silver tea-service shown in Zoffany's magnificent painting of his ancestors.

Side issues like this may have nothing to do with art, but they do immensely increase the interest of this exhibition; and in a way they do affect our respect for the paintings. When we have certain knowledge of the accuracy and intimacy with which Zoffany, for example, painted these things which still exist, we may reasonably conclude that he was equally scrupulous and careful in his rendering of other things also. Hence this exhibition is both an artistic delight and a historical pageant. It puts before us the actuality of English eighteenth century life, shows us many famous persons of the time in their own homes and with their own belongings around them, and these fragments of real life are interpreted for us by a series of artists whose skill and accomplishment we are just beginning to realize. This exhibition may well be a prelude to that revaluation of English eighteenth century painting which has long been overdue; and when that revaluation has been made the best of these domestic "Conversation Pieces" may well be ranked higher than many portraits "in the Grand Style."

"MAN AND HORSE"

Courtesy of the National Academy of Design

From a Sculptural Group by Anna Hyatt Huntington, N. A., in the Spring Academy, New York City.

Pictures in Motion

Placing Responsibility

REVIEWERS of films are being contradicted when they attribute inferior sound effects to laxity on the part of men in the projection booth. The projectionists, it seems, are strongly organized. Like other progressive elements in the motion picture industry, they have an alert press agent. Poor quality in the sound, say the projectionists, can seldom be fairly attributed to the way the film is run. A film comes to the theater recorded so unevenly at times that the projection of an even volume of tone becomes impracticable. This would involve scores of turns on the fader knob every time the film was run. Well recorded films cause little trouble.

Big and Little Theaters

The size of the theater apparently has something to do with the tone quality. Lately we have heard "General Crack" in a big house and again in the Warner Brothers private theater. The picture under intimate conditions was much more effective. Delicate effects that were lost in the big theater are preserved in the miniature presentation. In the large house the film was run off with a good volume of sound, but was never forced to bring out the softer parts. To do that would have made the loud portions intolerable. Small theaters, such as the Plaza in New York, are therefore drawing an ever-increasing patronage. There is a richness of quality about these sound pictures, when shown intimately, that is becoming more and more appreciated. Many a person is reconciled to waiting for pictures to come to his neighborhood house instead of rushing to see them in the big first-run cinemas.

Better Prints Demanded

This same Plaza Theater is typical of many well-run houses in various parts of the United States. I have attended many performances at theaters which had managers who stayed on the job night and day. These are the houses where ushers are courteous and thoughtful. These are the houses where sound effects are generally satisfactory. These are the houses where the films are shown in good condition. Not one of these managers would tolerate a print in such a condition as one I recently saw on Broadway at the presentation of a film that has been running for several months. The print that I saw had been used for at least a week after it should have been replaced by a clean one. Such an accumulation of dust and other beclouding elements in the air had settled on the print that its darks had lost their velvet tone, and its whites were mottled. That is one example of the poor results often growing out of delegating management mechanically according to the chain theater system.

Silent Films Again?

Reports from Hollywood are to the effect that Charles Chaplin plans to establish a studio where several stars will work in films that carry sound but not dialogue. Many people believe that the talking films are too garrulous, but Chaplin holds that they should not talk at all. A Chaplin film will always be a go without talk. What other players could do in the face of the rather clear preference of audiences for talking pictures remains to be seen. We believe that theater patrons would like to hear less and better talk and see more motion.

Short Subject Theaters

A recent proposal is to start a chain of film houses which would show only one-, two- and three-reel pictures. Some of these "shorts" are more interesting than the features on the same programs, though the "shorts" are generally classed as fillers. The "Silly Symphony" series, with its humorous use of cartoon exaggerations and its large employment of musical accompaniment with marked rhythms, is proving such a draw that many persons go to theaters where they are offered.

"The Lone Star Ranger"

Zane Grey's western story, "The Lone Star Ranger," has been made into a fast-moving talking picture of the sort which can be run with or without the dialogue. George Walsh is starred in this Fox film as a bandit who earns his pardon by joining the forces of law and order and helping clean out a gang of cattle rustlers. Though this is supposed to be a Texas story, many of the outdoor scenes apparently were made in Utah, for there are magnificent views of the rainbow bridge in the Navajo country. The horsemen are shown galloping across desert and foothills, near mesas, buttes and towering "needles." Mr. Walsh is altogether likable and believable as the bandit reformed by the smiling Sue Carol.

Lincoln in the Films

Walter Huston is the latest addition to the list of players who have impersonated Lincoln. He was preceded by Frank McGlynn, who had the part in Drinkwater's drama; Joseph Henabery, who played Lincoln in "The Birth of a Nation"; George Billings, who acted the emancipator in the film made by the courageous Rocket brothers, and Ralph Ince, who played Lincoln in several short pictures. Mr. Huston, according to preliminary photographs, will make a strong impression in the part he is now acting in the talking picture D. W. Griffith is making.

Story by a Poet

Stephen Vincent Benet, poet, wrote the Lincoln story Mr. Griffith is filming. The general opinion in Hollywood is that Mr. Benet's work will prove a real contribution to the history of motion pictures. Long ago a good literal "cycle" of Lincoln's life was made by Benjamin Chapin, who put into the films the characterization he had been doing as a reader for years in the smaller cities. These films must still be in existence, and should be valuable for showing serially in schools, like the Yale Chronicles of America series.

Elsie Janis

Theatergoers who have been wondering what has become of Elsie Janis, musical comedy actress, will be pleased to know that she has made a place for herself in film work. After completing a story contract for Cecil B. DeMille she has been put in charge of the assembly of Paramount's revue, "Paramount on Parade."

Studio Music Still Used

Premature, it now appears, was the outsider's notion that the talkies' coming would mean the disappearance of the studio music, provided by a miniature organ and violin, usually, to assist the players in establishing moods in emotional scenes. Ramon Novarro still uses sideline music in all the silent scenes of his talking pictures.

E. C. S.

The Connecticut Academy

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARTFORD, Conn.—An interesting collection of oil paintings and sculpture has been assembled for exhibition in three galleries of the Morgan Memorial by the Connecticut Academy of Fine Arts for the twentieth consecutive season and will continue to April 7.

This show is always eagerly watched for, as numbered among its members are a great many accomplished painters. Much growth of interest is evidenced by the long list of names in the catalogue from various sections of the country. From over 450 pictures submitted for approval, but 170 paintings and 17 pieces of sculpture were accepted by the jury of selection.

Landscapes, marines, still life, portraits and figure studies of an unusual number are represented. These vary in form and treatment from the academic to the ultramodern, and provide opportunity to study one's particular choice. There are scores of pictures that rivet the attention of the visitor for their remarkable degree of craftsmanship, color and composition, their unforgettable pictorial effectiveness, quiet beauty and loveliness, and their veracity of statement. Also to be observed are some of the so-called ultramodern. Taken as a whole, this represents the largest and most interesting show given by the academy.

Prizes

"Morning, Eastport, Maine," by Anthony Thieme was awarded the Atheneum prize of $200 for the best picture or other work of art shown without limitation. It is a waterfront scene with boats at anchor, well handled and full of atmosphere. The Charles Noel Flagg Prize of $100 for the best work of art completed within the last two years, was given to "Still Life," by J. M. Gionfriddo. The Margaret Cooper Prize of $100 for the best picture by a Connecticut artist was won by Albertus E. Jones for his portrait study, "Edward C. Roberts." The Gedney Bunce Prize of $50 for the best landscape or marine shown was captured by James Goodwin McManus for his "Rock-Ribbed New England," a landscape true to the feeling of the Connecticut countryside in its rugged beauty.

The Alice Collins Dunham Prize of $25 was won by Dorothy B. Jones for the best portrait by a member of the academy. This portrait, named "Nathaniel," is of an old man, seated in a chair out on a porch, and is painted in a very modern style. A special prize of $100 for the best design for a permanent seal for the Metropolitan District was awarded to Frederick O. Klakring, president of the League of Arts Students.

The following paintings won honorable mention: "Aya and Tomi," by C. Batchelder Nisbet, New York City; "Phlox," by Frances H. Storrs, Hartford; "The February Ice Storm," by Cornelia C. Vetter, Hartford; "Over the Hill," by Grace C. Vibberts, New Britain, Conn.; "Power," by Lars Thorsen, Noank, Conn.

Sculpture

The outstanding work of sculpture is "Spring of Love" by Karl F. Skoog, finely expressed in bronze, exquisitely designed for a fountain. Around the base are small dolphins with outlets for the water in their mouths, and an inscription: "Make channels for the streams of love, where they may broadly run." Conspicuous among the portraits is "Myself" by Leopold Seyffert of Chicago, Ill., in which he renders a good account of his work.

Stage and Film Notes

Eva Le Gallienne has provided a preface for the Modern Library's new edition of the plays of Tchekov.

Maurice Chevalier is to begin a two weeks' engagement at the Fulton Theater, New York, on March 30, under the management of Charles B. Dillingham, giving a miscellaneous entertainment with the aid of the Cotton Club Orchestra.

The Spring Academy

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

MORE than 325 pictures and some 25 works of sculpture are in the one hundred and fifth annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design at 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, where it will continue until April 6. Because of its boldness of subject and forcefulness of execution, Anna Hyatt's sculptural group, "Man and Horse" provides a pivotal point of interest.

Unlike many attempts to depict the horse in violent action, this one has a satisfying solidity, because the weight is maintained within the mass. Three of the animal's feet are on the hummock that supplies the base of the composition, only the left foreleg being in the air. The horse is strongly braced by its rear legs. The pillarlike figure of the man, who has the horse well in control, completes the architectural effect of the mounting rhythms and oppositions of line and mass. Simplifications of the animal's mane and tail and of the man's rough clothing attain to broad decorative values that are always kept within the circuit of interest around the focal center of the man's head.

W. Elmer Schofield

"May in Cornwall," by W. Elmer Schofield, is a satisfying marine, because of its firm organization. Green ribbons of grass stream down over gray cliffs, as if to meet the bands of foam that reach in from the sea. This picture is noticeable in the midst of too many canvases in which painters have not brought the parts into relation with each other.

"Autumn Winds," by Eliot Clark, is proof that one or two dominant masses are better in a picture than a heterogeny of material that the painter fails to put into form. There is color balance in this canvas as well as well-considered relationship of the masses. Clouds reach in from both sides of the sky in dramatic opposition and the long range of blue hills in the distance completes the unifying structural effect.

"Mt. Pelee," by Charles H. Woodbury, is done with such emotion that the extinct volcano seems aflame, even at its base in the sea. "Evening," by Maxfield Parrish, is all rich darkness in its silhouette of a farmhouse against a purple afterglow. "A Winter Afternoon," by Wilson Irvine, offers a provocative experiment in prismatic coloring of the edges of two figures and various objects in an interior.

Jerome Myers

Three color masses suffice Gertrude Fiske for "Portrait of William," with the purple dress of the mother and the vermilion bed covering upon which lies the button-eyed, red-cheeked child clad in an ivory white suit of worsted. Carl Lawless individualizes a group of birches against a background of purple hills in "Tree Talk." "East Side Street," by Jerome Myers, is one of the memorable things in the show because of this artist's personal color, sense of tonal harmonies and relish of human interest.

Eugene Higgins, pursuing his studies of the primitive life, shows a father, mother and child about a campfire. They are comparatively insignificant figures, considered in scale with the far-flung vista of hill and vale. Admiration for nature, too, is to be felt in John F. Carlson's "Woodland Solitude," with its three main color elements of dark tree trunks, reddish pine needles and patch of snow, with the blue distances for counterpoint. Themes from nature as material for an improvisation of curving earth ridges among the bare trunks of trees are well considered in J. E. Costigan's "Winter." Chauncey Ryder escapes from literalism in his interpretation of hilltop, masses of woods and pearly sky in "Road to Canaan."

Bruce Crane

"Frosted Fields" is one of Bruce Crane's lyrical interpretations of large and simple phases of nature unspoiled by tidying and overarrangement. An unexpected modernist note is provided by the swelling, swirling forms in "Central Park," by Charles Schlein, a handsome bit of color organization. Frederic M. Grant's Oriental color feeling provides a handsome spot with his "Balinese Bath." Unconventional in these surroundings in its economy of materials and feeling for three-dimensional form is the still life by Ogden M. Pleissner. "Gold Mining, Cripple Creek," by Carl Lawless, discovers for us through the artist's vision a veritable Persian carpet of tone among the straggling ore mills of a mountain side.

There is good color spotting in "Along the Canal," by John Wells Ames; figures presented as part of a decorative scheme by Cleonike Wilkins in "Parthencia"; brilliancy of coloring in "A September Morning," by B. West Clinedinst; limpid purity of tones in "Old Stone House," by George M. Bruestle; large balance of contrasting masses in the groups of trees in "Mango Trees," by Hermann Dudley Murphy; well-considered disposition of spaces in the ivory medallions by A. Finta; and fleeting play of light on the smooth and fully realized planes of a Javanese mask by Malvina Hoffman.

Prizes were awarded as follows:

To Ernest S. Trubach the Thomas B. Clarke prize of $300 for the figure composition, "The Student."

To Francis Speight the Julius Hallgarten first prize of $300 for the painting, "The Day's Work Done."

To Francis Chapin the Julius Hallgarten second prize of $200 for "Cedarburg Saturday Afternoon."

To Theodore Van Soelen the Altman first prize of $1000 for the landscape, "Snow."

To Van Dearing Perrine the Altman second prize of $500 for his landscape, "A Woodland Pool."

To Ernest Lawson the Saltus medal for artistic merit for "Gold Mining, Cripple Creek."

To James L. Clark the Ellin P. Speyer prize of $300 for the sculpture, "Ibex."

To Janet Reid Kellogg the Helen K. McCarthy prize of $250 for a landscape by a woman, "San Gimignano, Piazza."

"Honors Easy"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—At the St. Martins Theater, "Honors Easy," a play in three acts, by Roland Pertwee. Producer, John Hastings Turner. The cast:

Kate Frost ..... Jane Milligan
Ann Winter ..... Ann Todd
Ronald Wick ..... Harold Huth
Ursula Barton ..... Diana Wynyard
Harry Markham ..... Robert Holmes
Commissionaire ..... Simon Dale
Colonel Bagnall ..... Morton Selton
William Barton ..... Norman McKinnel
Sir Henry Markham, Baronet, ... Allan Aynesworth
Sergeant Tarbuck ..... E. Vivian Reynolds
Joe Budd ..... Tom Reynolds

This is a clever play, not to be taken too seriously. Those who enjoy good craftsmanship and playwriting and the best of acting, for their own sakes, will find here a treat. The story at first threatens to be somewhat inhuman, if not unpleasant. But the cloud passes, and the hero comes to his senses just in time to save the play as well as himself from disaster.

The story concerns the adventures of a promising young man, accused of an offense he has not committed, but able to clear himself only by means of a legal alibi. Unfortunately, the truth will involve him, apparently, in a second offense, of which he is also guiltless, but which will present the appearance of wrongdoing. Both offenses are against his employer, a hard-bitten business man, who knows that the young man is guiltless of theft; but, seeing an opportunity for revenge on the boy's father to pay off old scores, Barton, the business man, has no hesitation in fastening suspicion on Harry Markham. In the end Sir Henry wins and Barton learns the truth of the scriptural saying, "Vengeance is mine," which he had previously quoted for his own ends. Harry learns not to play with fire in future.

This effective plot is well worked out, producing several telling situations, of which the best is the duel between the fathers, played with all the skill at their command by two of the best actors on the London stage, Allan Aynesworth and Norman McKinnel. They are worthily supported by Morton Selton and Tom and Vivian Reynolds. The younger characters are in promising hands.

C. F. A.

A Robert Burns Film

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Now showing at the Tivoli is "The Loves of Robert Burns." This filmed life-story of the poet is overladen with sentimentality and somewhat superficial romanticism. The story tells of his two major love romances, with Jean Armour and Mary Campbell. Mary came to console him, after Jean's father had turned the poet from his house, and his perfidy had been proclaimed in the village church where he had to do public penance.

The poet has made plans to leave Scotland and go to Jamaica, taking Mary with him as his wife, but the sudden and brilliant success of his first book of poems alters his plans. Instead he goes to Edinburgh to be made a social lion; submitting to the process with docility, grace and dignity.

Mary's disappointment drives her into a decline and she passes away soon after Burns has returned to his village home. Later he returns to Jean, whom he marries. Jean never understands her poet, and is of a jealous disposition.

The first picture of the poet-ploughman at work in the fields, his turning up of the little field mousie in her nest with the ploughshare, and his first meeting with Jean, beautifully played throughout by Dorothy Seacombe, are delightful and the photography excellent. But later scenes, especially those of his grand days in Edinburgh; and what might have been charming idyllic scenes with Mary Campbell are neither as picturesque nor as convincing as they might have been. This is shown in the attempt to contrast, in a "flash-back," the stately dignity of a minuet, danced in Edinburgh high society with the picture of a Highland reel, danced at a village Hogmanay. Though the setting and dressing were different, the dancers and persons on the stage seemed to be the same. The Edinburgh setting was not grand enough; and the actors did not always realize sufficiently the overpowering stateliness of a proud Scot whilst overcome by an undue sense of personal dignity.

But some of the homely scenes were good, especially those with his mother—played by Jean Cadell.

The part of the poet as played and sung by Joseph Hislop is delightful throughout. The naturally high expectations from his singing are more than fulfilled, but not so much was expected from his acting.

Ginori and the Doccia Potteries

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Florence, Italy

THE ceramic art, the manufacture of earthenware, has been practiced since very ancient days as an honorable occupation. It existed among the early Jews, being referred to in the first book of Chronicles, and again by Jeremiah: "I went down to the potter's house, and, behold, he wrought a work on the wheels." It was practiced by the ancient peoples, Egyptians, Assyrians, Greeks, Etruscans and Romans, and down through the ages, and in all parts of the world it has been carried on with varying skill, sometimes for mere utility, sometimes endowed with the highest qualities of the work of art.

One of the most celebrated European factories for the making of earthenware and porcelain is that which was established in the year 1735 by the Marquis Carlo Ginori at his villa of the Doccia, in the village of Sesto Fiorentino near Florence, where the work, on an ever-increasing scale, has been carried on ever since.

The factory, contemporary with the Meissen Factory in Saxony and with those of Vienna and Sevres, may be ranked very early, in order of date, among the most renownend china manufactories not only of Europe but of the world. The Meissen manufactory was founded in 1708, that of Vienna in 1719, that of Capodimonte near Naples in 1736, while the St. Cloud potteries, existing from about 1688, were removed to Sevres in 1756.

Founded by Ginori

The Doccia Potteries owed their foundation to the enthusiasm of one man, the Marquis Carlo Ginori, who, delighted by the products of the Viennese factory, determined to establish the china industry in his own country, where so much fine pottery of various types had already been produced in previous centuries.

Many obstacles presented themselves, the first being the supply of raw materials which, previous to the discovery of the china-clay mines of Cornwall, had been imported by Tuscan ships from the Far East, where a rich supply existed of the clay employed through centuries for the composition of the China porcelains.

The Marquis himself undertook a journey to China to study the problem of materials and also the methods employed, and traces of this journey are to be noted in the strongly Oriental character of some of the early decorations of the Ginori products, as, for example, the first decorated piece produced in 1737.

The founder's constancy, determination and perseverance were gradually rewarded with success, and although the great Ginori villa still exists as the center of the modern factory, many and larger buildings with modern conveniences have been added, until the whole has attained an imposing size.

Many Additions

At the outset the country folk of the little neighboring village had to be trained for the work, under the direction of the Marquis himself and of a group of Italian and foreign artists and teachers; by degrees, however, a band of workmen skilled in many branches of molding and ornamenting was formed, bound by ties of affection and interest both to their employer and their work, until now the work has in many cases passed from father to son, and the descendants of the first workers are still actively and happily occupied in the same tasks in the same factory today.

The china produced during the first half century was called "Masso Bastardo" (Bastard block) and is today much valued by antiquarians and connoisseurs. Later products became ever more perfected, and, designed and adorned as they are, in many cases by eminent painters and sculptors, are sought after under the title of "Ginori Antichi" (Ancient Ginori).

Capodimonte Mark

After the passing of the founder, the enterprise was carried on by his descendants, who, toward the middle of the nineteenth century purchased from the estate of the Crown of Naples the old molds and models which had formerly belonged to the Royal Manufactory of Capodimonte, and also the right to use the mark, the N surmounted with a crown, of the Capodimonte products; and these models, together with an entire series of the Ginori productions chronologically arranged, and samples of all the great manufactories of the world, can be examined in the extensive museum attached to the Doccia factory, affording a valuable opportunity of study for those interested in the potter's art.

The reproduction of the ancient Italian majolicas, such as those of Urbino, Fænza, Gubbio, Montelupo and other places, for which Italy has been so famous from the days of the Della Robbia, was also studied with conspicuous success.

The factory is situated in lovely surroundings, a few miles from Florence, at the foot of the hills, and the dignified buildings, the sense of spaciousness and light, produce a favorable impression as soon as one approaches it, and cannot but exercise a strong influence for good upon the many hundreds of workers employed there, and who, many of them bound to the place by generations of their forbears, who in their day worked there, still find in what today is known as the "Richard-Ginori" Manufactory a steady and interesting occupation, which affords scope for the expression of that love of beauty, that inherited craftsman's skill which is the rich heritage of so many Italian workers of today.

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Music of the World—Theatrical News

Nineteenth Century Italian Opera

By GUIDO PANNAIN

II

Naples

AFTER "Nabucodonosor," on which the influence of Rossini was still strong, Verdi had to progress toward liberation. A true son of his time, he had to atone for an original sin: he began to write operas for the sake of stage effectiveness, but very soon his artistic instinct led him to aim higher, to achieve drama, opera as a real art form. We of today try to achieve stage effectiveness by means of drama; Verdi achieved drama by means of stage effectiveness.

His music lives in action, and from the action the characters are born. The highfalutin stage-hero, the monstrous product of the meretricious rhetoric of libretto-craft, is created afresh by the music. New horizons are revealed, tones speak of universality, the particular episode discloses a whole world. A character of Verdi's incarnates human sensitiveness. He is an expressive form which acts directly upon the spectator, and becomes part of this spectator's own life. Rigoletto hoodwinks you with emotion. From the literary point of view, he was a buffoon à la Victor Hugo: the music raises him to the level of a father in a Balzac novel. Verdi's characters are not more profound, lyrically, than Rossini's or Bellini's, but they are more prominent in action, and therefore endowed with greater dramatic plasticity.

Such is the logical consequence of Verdi's accurate, definite sense of dramatic relations and power of establishing them. His music, in every one of its sonorous characters, incorporates itself with the moment of the action which it tends to color, to define and to individualize. Think of certain pregnant instrumental effects, of certain dramatic revelations in tone-color that are to be found even in operas that are inferior in style, such as "Il Trovatore," "Un Ballo in Maschera," and "La Forza del Destino"; or harmonic touches which bring a scene to your very eyes: the stage might be occupied just by three or four puppets, in the crudest and most incoherent of settings, and yet a design in the oboe, a sob in the clarinet, a wail in the bow instruments will give you a clear image of what is happening.

The Transitional Works

With Violetta and Rigoletto, Verdi achieves his highest dramatic characterizations. In Azucena, the best of his gypsies, he gives us a complement to drama rather than actual drama. In "Il Trovatore," dramatic correlations remain futile and naive, in contrast with the more successful moments of lyrical abandon. Situations are tense and crude; they spend themselves in their very violence without rising to the level of genuine, harmonious, co-ordinated human life. Manrico, Leonora, the Count di Luna are merely a tenor, a soprano and a baritone to whom the task is intrusted of imitating human beings.

But Violetta is human: she is a genuine woman, throbbing with life. She alone fills the opera with her actuality and with the reflected lights of her character. In proportion as circumstances revolve around her and are connected with her, the music purifies itself of all stylistic imperfections. The Violetta of the first act, a mere puppet, is far below the Violetta of the second act, rendered human by love, or of the third and fourth acts, in which she is made almost sublime by suffering. Her "Love me, Alfredo!", coming after a most dramatic scene, is the most intense love cry that ever rang through the "bourgeois" theater. The scene between Germont and Violetta is actual drama, as the dialogue between Germont and Alfredo is potential drama.

"Simone Boccanegra" was written in 1857. Followed: "Un Ballo in Maschera" (1859); "La Forza del Destino" (1862); and "Don Carlos" (1867). The decade was one of crisis for Verdi, who at that time represented the whole of Italy's activities in the domain of opera. With one foot sunk in the mire of Metastasian convention, with the other he attempted to leap toward new goals.

These 10 years helped him to realize many things: the reigning confusion in dramatic matters, the uncertainty in handling stage incidents, the deplorable versification that passed muster. The period was one of expectancy not only for opera, but for the whole of Italian culture. Verdi's music became a kind of mirror reflecting the turmoil of the nation. The coming of Italy's unification had been hastened, and the whole country seethed in a ferment of old values not yet canceled and of new energies still potential.

The New Verdi Appears

The same thing happened in opera, which showed a Verdi who was the echo of the previous Verdi and yet speedily changing into an altogether new Verdi. The singing, in operas such as "Un Ballo in Maschera," "La Forza del Destino" and "Don Carlos," is no longer the definite, personal thing it was in "Rigoletto" and "La Traviata," no longer an individual ardor, an expansion of emotions, nor a conflict of will which displays human beings laboring under ceaseless restlessness. The arias now sound as recollections only, the theatrical elements—romantic insipidity in "La Forza del Destino," Meyerbeerian machinery in "Don Carlos"—have gained the upper hand.

Compared with the earlier operas, these give us the impression that someone who is dear to us has gone away; that we seek for him and, being unable to find him, have to rest content with finding his surroundings and the familiar objects which he left behind. There blows a breath of recollection, which is easily dissipated by the revolting flourishes of melodramatic oratory. In short, these are operas for the singers and for the stage, but not live, real dramas.

Boston's Week of Brahms

By L. A. SLOPER

JOHANNES BRAHMS wrote no music for the theater. Perhaps the fact requires no elaborate explanation. It is difficult to imagine the irreproachable Brahms enriching the lyric stage with the charm of a Mozart, the fervor of a Wagner or the dramatic genius of a Verdi. Mr. Fuller Maitland surmises that Brahms realized at once the sterility of conservative stage music and his own incapacity to write in the style of Wagner. But need we be sad because Brahms paused before the frivolous portals of the theater? There is ample dramatic content in the music he did write. All he needs is a Koussevitzky, a Schnabel or a Matzenauer for interpreter. All these, and more, he had for the six-day festival of his music given by the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Of course Dr. Koussevitzky, who never can be persuaded that things are well enough as they are, was primarily responsible. Having already directed celebrations for the centenaries of Beethoven and Schubert, he cast about for another composer to honor. There was no centenary of a master in 1930, but that did not deter the conductor. He admires Brahms, and excels as an interpreter of his music, just as Nikisch—as we are told—did. Sufficient reasons for a Brahms Festival. Thus large numbers of Bostonians have listened to a series which included the four symphonies, the two piano concertos, the "German Requiem," the "Song of Destiny," some of the Liebeslieder Waltzes, the "Academic Festival" Overture, the Piano Quintet, some songs and the piano pieces of op. 119.

Extraordinary Enthusiasm

As John N. Burk reminded us, in an admirably balanced pamphlet issued by the orchestra in preparation for the festival, Boston has been as slow as other capitals of music to embrace Brahms. His conclusion that "the composer's genius, lifted free and clear of routine, was never so keenly and generally alive in this town" as at present, was justified by the response to these concerts. As one young person from the middle West remarked: "And they call Boston a cold town!" The enthusiasm at all the concerts was quite extraordinary, and on the final evening (March 26) there was an ovation for Dr. Koussevitzky and the orchestra which has hardly been duplicated during the six years of his Boston seneschalship, unless at the close of the Beethoven Festival. No one, surely, will begrudge the tribute to leader or men. The conductor, who never does anything half-heartedly, labored devotedly in preparation and performance, and the orchestra's work was quite up to its standard.

It was not to be expected that all the results would be equal in value. You can hardly give a Brahms Festival without including some of the chamber pieces. But Symphony Hall holds more than 2500 persons; scarcely the place for intimate music. No one should have been suprised, then, that the Piano Quintet, with Arthur Schnabel and the Burgin String Quartet, was not the most successful item in the cycle. Heard in a small hall, this music has the power to stir admiration and emotion; in these vast reaches, the piano overwhelmed the strings and the finest effects were lost.

On the program with the quintet, however, the three Intermezzi and the Rhapsody of op. 119 came to entrancing utterance at the hands of Mr. Schnabel; who then, with a fine gesture of unselfed artistic devotion, became the unobtrusive accompanist for Margaret Matzenauer in four songs. His superb fellow-artist was heard to better advantage in "Von Ewige Liebe" and "Meine Liebe ist Grüne" than in the "Sapphische Ode" or the "Immer Leiser." Opening this program there was a charming performance of some of the Liebeslieder Waltzes by a small chorus from the Harvard Glee Club and the Radcliffe Choral Society, with their respective conductors. Dr. Archibald T. Davison and G. Wallace Woodworth, at the piano.

The Collegiate Chorus

These young collegians, by the way, although their personnel changes annually, remain one of the most satisfying choral bodies of our experience. Trained to uncompromising ideals, they place their fresh voices and their inspiring fervor at the service of art. And when their part in the program is finished, they add immeasurably to the volume of applause for the more famous artists, constituting themselves, without in the least being aware of it, a volunteer claque in thralldom to music.

Mme. Matzenauer joined a group of the singers in a moving interpretation of the "Harzreise" Rhapsody. In the Requiem the choruses were augmented by Jeanette Vreeland, soprano, and Fraser Gange, baritone. They had the choral field to themselves in the "Song of Destiny."

Another acclaimed hero of the series was of course Mr. Schnabel, whose playing of the concertos for piano not only was authoritative but brought these works to pulsing life. Where, by the way, originated the tradition that the first of these concertos is finer than the second. Hearing them in close proximity, from the hands of an exponent whose readings can hardly be challenged, we feel the superiority of the B flat major, pianistically and musically, to be evident.

The Symphonies

Finally the symphonies, played in this order: Nos. 3, 2, 4 and 1. Under this test the F major seemed clearly entitled to less and the D major to more consideration than is usually accorded. We shall not presume to sit as judge upon the merits of the other two. Nor shall we seize upon the occasion to pronounce a conclusive estimate of the music of Johannes Brahms, nor to forecast the effect of the six-day examination upon his reputation. Attention no doubt has been drawn by it to his learning. His romantic characteristics have been set forth in the most persuasive manner. In retrospect of the six days he seems more a romanticist than a classicist, closer to Beethoven and to Schumann than to Bach or Mozart. Further, from this fresh review, we are impressed less by his material than by his handling of it, and we find even in the handling more cerebration than inspiration. It seems to us, too, that there is wisdom in those who say that the Brahms of the songs, the piano pieces and the chamber ensembles is greater than he of the symphonies and of the bigger choral compositions. After so protracted a bout, we see Brahms as a big fellow who, not realizing his own strength, should not be allowed too heavy implements to play with.

Is it possible that Brahms, like Wagner, is doomed, after a struggle of long years for recognition, to fall back at last to a plane below that of the greatest masters? At all events, we render thanks to Dr. Koussevitzky and his associates for the opportunity to survey his work.

A Novelty From Harvard

After so busy a week, it was natural that the orchestra's program on March 28 should consist for the most part of pieces recently introduced—Haydn's Symphony in D (with the Horn Call), Sibelius's Sixth and the Bach-Schoenberg Prelude and the Fugue in E flat.

Yet there was a novelty, too; a Suite by Walter Piston, of the Harvard musical faculty, which received its first performance under the composer's baton. It consists of an Allegro, an Andante and a fugal Finale. The first movement, the composer had confided to the editor of the program notes, "contains some 'Americanisms' but is in no sense an attempt to write jazz." It is, however, jazzier than this statement would lead you to believe. In fact, it is one of the most successful experiments we recall in applying the jazz idiom to classical forms. A nostalgic Andante and a lively fugue complete the suite.

If this music does not open "new paths," it is well made, contains good writing for the instruments and is pleasant to listen to. It marks an advance upon Mr. Piston's "Symphonic Piece," heard two years ago. It is less obviously derivative, possesses a more individual flavor. Its composer obtained an excellent performance.

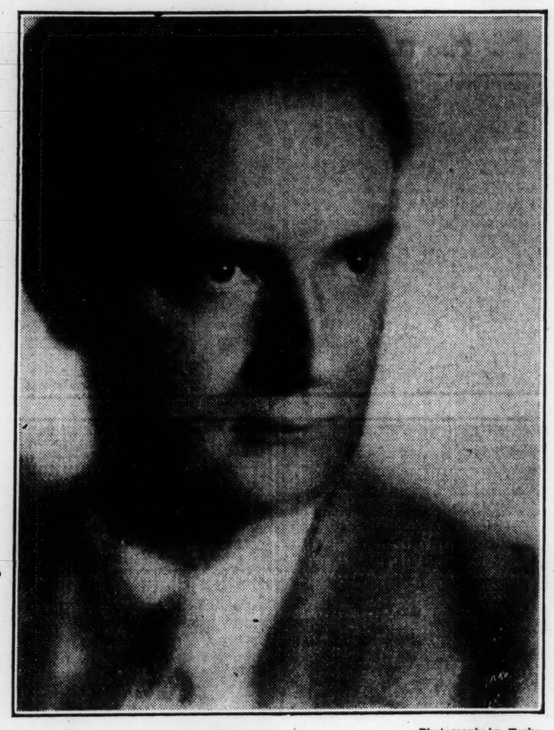
Dr. Koussevitzky conducted, and the orchestra played, the remainder of the program as if they had never heard of Brahms. All the items were well worth an early second hearing. The Sibelius in particular impressed us afresh with its vitality, its richness and its characteristic emotional quality. After hearing this concert, if we do not love Brahms less, we certainly love Haydn, Sibelius and Bach more.

British Film Notes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—"Warning," recently presented by Pro Patria at a trial showing, is a commonplace story within a story, told to a young, nagging wife, and illustrated in the film by a series of "flash-forwards" of tragic events that may happen if the wife does not mend her ways. The object lesson has its effect and the wife reforms. This somewhat inartistic photoplay is, however, well worth seeing on account of the admirable photography and the excellent acting of Percy Marmont as the husband and Anne Grey as the wife. As the woman to whose friendship the man is driven by his wife's nagging, Fern Andra suffers from poor direction, more effort having been seemingly made to attain a somewhat ineffective contrast. She is made to appear second rate and unattractive, which produces a sordid effect and largely discounts the object of the warning. If the direction's artistry were equal to the actors' and the photographer's technique, this film might have been worthy to rank with Charlie Chaplin's production of "A Woman of Paris."

At the New Gallery, "Rookery Nook," one of the popular series of farces by Ben Travers, which have been produced by Tom Walls and Ralph Flynn, is now shown as a talkie. To judge from the roars of laughter with which it is received, it bids fair to repeat its stage success on the screen. The fact that it makes one laugh is more obvious than the reason, probably due mainly to admirable farce acting, for Tom Walls, Ralph Lynn and Robertson Hare are as good on screen as on stage, as are Mary Brough and Winifred Shotter.



RUDOLF LAUBENTHAL

Photograph by Tycko

Siegfried and Mr. Laubenthal

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

SUCCESS or failure—in which of the two categories does Wagner's tetralogy, known as the "Ring," take its place? Or, if it finds itself in neither of them, what position in art, then, does it hold?

Rudolf Laubenthal, the Metropolitan Opera tenor, declared, when I submitted the question to him, that the four works stand unshakably successful, both as an idea and as an achievement. No matter in what way I asked him, his answer was in every case the same. According to him, the set of pieces bearing the titles, "Rheingold," "Walkuere," "Siegfried" and Goetterdaemmerung," endures, being true in conception and construction, musically, dramatically and however else we please.

Mr. Laubenthal talked not of the future of the matter. That would be a controversial theme. In his character of practical vocalist and man of the stage, he spoke only of the present, indicating how this circle, or quadrilateral, we might quite as well say, of operas proves its quality now and here against all handing, and adapts itself to every social change that occurs and to whatever interpretative innovation comes along. So, his way of thinking, Wagner's operas no longer offer problems on which to speculate, but rather set up fresh and immediate tasks of singing and acting with which to be alive and busy. A modern artist, he regards himself as facing, in his study of the Wagnerian rôles, a modern task; and he acknowledges that he goes about this task in as modern a manner as he knows how.

What prompted me to request Mr. Laubenthal to let me call on him was his performance at a Metropolitan special matinee in "Siegfried." Somehow I was impressed with his impersonation of the title-figure of that piece as a pleasure I had not had the like of before. Here was a portrayal either terribly wrong, because outside of tradition; or else wonderfully right, because within his own conviction of the appropriate. However explained, I should enjoy it, if only for variety's sake. But in concerns of this sort, nobody cares to be too lonesome. We all prefer, I am sure, being a little gregarious in opinion to being solitary and by ourselves. For the issue is not so much between the good and the bad, the commendable and the doubtful, as between what we want at the time and do not want, what does and does not fit the occasion, what does or does not express our feelings at the moment. And in the theater we wholesomely sacrifice, I believe, individual inclination to the mood of the house.

In the theater, where the world at once looks and is looked upon, there are, ordinarily, prominent individualities. But not at the Metropolitan Opera House, in the period now making its way around. A person there, be he artist or official, must, by prevailing rule, be inconspicuous. To shine, so has the fashion changed, is to be out of the regular order. One man, early in the season, did, indeed, draw general attention to himself. That was Josef Rosenstock, a young conductor who tried to introduce a modern German style of conducting into the place. Unfortunate, that besides interesting himself in the tone of the institution, he had to meddle also with its tumult. He made an effort, during his brief tenure, to repress the brass and percussion of the Metropolitan orchestra, that the voices might be properly heard. How he was tromboned and kettle-drummed home, is an old story I shall not retell; for I am discussing someone whose name is still on the roster. Nevertheless, I must concede in the singer the same predisposition as in the conductor. For Mr. Laubenthal, I observed in his setting-forth of Siegfried, is a friend of the music of Wagner, and is an enemy of the noise (my own word) that was supposed to be Wagnerian in the Golden Age before mentioned.

Far be it from me to submit a report on anyone that may tend in the slightest degree to his undoing; but to speak out, I was impressed with Mr. Laubenthal's Siegfried as something in no wise sedately traditional, but as something flightily, perhaps scandalously, modern. Why sir! here is a Wagnerian performer who, instead of declaiming, sings; who, in the room of giving you an afternoon of Teutonic consonants, treats you to four hours of what sound remarkably like Latin vowels.

Where, you ask, does the innovator come from?

From the Rhineland, I reply; close to France.

Has he ever had anything to do with the Italians?

He can interpret for you the tenor arias of "Aida" in the original text, give him a few days with his piano for review.

In brief, something of bel canto is disclosed in Mr. Laubenthal's reciting of his part in the Wagnerian dialogue; which means, I should say, that his modernism takes on the form of a rather strict classicism. When listening to his Siegfried, I heard not only a vocalist with a zeal for tone and style, but also a musician with an understanding of the composer's peculiar melodic and harmonic traits. He knew where he was in the scale of 12 semitones every moment, and he placed his note in correct accord with the instruments at every progression.

As to whether he is always faultless in point of intonation, I need not attempt to say; for I am referring particularly to the "Ring" afternoon, when "Siegfried" was the bill. The day I called on him, I ventured to chide him for his modern tendencies, and for his converting the Wagnerian declamation into song. He admitted the impeachment; and proceeded to justify himself, maintaining that Wagner's operas today can be, and should be, treated according to the artistic inclinations of today. Very well if the "Ring" formerly was all words. It can just as well be all music; and had Wagner foreseen that the emphasis would change as taste changed, he would, Mr. Laubenthal assured me, have approved.

Paris Concerts

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

The third concert of the Normal School of Music was given under the conductorship of Diran Alexanian. This modest, hard-working artist has rendered many valuable services to his art. This exceptional cellist is one of the most remarkable theoreticians of his instrument, and he has written a scholastic work of great worth. Alfred Cortot knew very well then with whom he was dealing in confiding to his devoted collaborator the duty of conducting his orchestra. He left his stick in good hands.

The performance was, indeed, very careful. Diran Alexanian does not go in for platform effects. He conducts all with meticulous attention, without vain coquetries. His left hand—that which with most conductors least resist the temptation of eccentricities — soberly reproduces the honest indications of his right hand. I was not able to hear the "Pariser Symphonie" of Mozart, but I could judge of his musical qualities in the accompaniment of the "Kinder-todt-enlieder" of Mahler, interpreted by Maria Freund with a nobility, simplicity and restrained sadness that touched the heart. At times, the voice of the singer went so far as to adopt, by imitation, the timbre of certain of the orchestral instruments that surrounded it. It was no longer a soloist separating her aim from that of her companions: it was a living instrument, projecting the emotional elements of orchestral color into human pathos. And the last picture attained, under these conditions, ineffable grandeur and power.

Before that, one heard the first performance of a Symphonic Suite of Jeanne Leleu, written for the octet of wind instruments, completed by the percussion and the piano. This instrumental composition necessarily led the composer along the path of Stravinsky. Mlle. Leleu does not, moreover, seem to think of resisting this lead. Her work has that crudity and greenness caused by the orchestra of harmony, especially if one uses polytonality as does this young woman, who seems to take unalloyed pleasure in it. But, in spite of all the aggressive experiments to which she abandons herself, Mlle. Leleu does not manage to shock. Her score remains clear, limpid, balanced and easy to read. And there reigns in it sympathetic freshness and gayety.

Finally, there was revealed to us a work of Respighi, entitled "Birds," an ornithological fantasy cleverly introducing into the orchestra the "Hen" of Rameau, the "Cuckoo" of Pasquini, the "Dove" of Jacques de Gallot and the "Nightingale" of an unidentified Englishman. An amusing entertainment, finely carried out by the composer of the "Fountains of Rome." It obtained a lively success.

At the Colonne, the memory of Messager was honored by giving his unpublished symphonic poem, "Lorelei," written nearly half a century ago. It was with emotion that one heard this work which, in a form that is obviously a little "out of date," gives evidence of the gifts of thought and construction of an admirable musician. Solidity, clarity, correctness of accent and mastery of style—all Messager is in this page which, for the period, constituted the evidence of an exceptional temperament. Then Baugé played an air of "Isoline" and fragments from "Fortunio" and from "Basoche."

A few days later, Roger Bourdin and Yvonne Gall paid similar tribute to the composer of "Veronique" by reviving its tunes, some of which have a quite Fauré-ish elegance. How well at that time did they know how to treat the arpeggio and extract from it, through the simple modification of one note, delicious harmonic play of color! One also enjoyed the amusing and irreverential quadrille composed by Fauré and Messager on the themes of the Tetralogy, and performed with verve by Maurice Fauré and Franck.

An Operatic Exchange

By HERMAN KLEIN

London

SIR THOMAS BEECHAM, with whom I recently had a long interview, refuses to regard the present operatic situation in England as being in the nature of a "crisis," whatever the state of affairs on the Continent.

"I cannot," he says, "remember a time when there was not an operatic crisis of some sort going on abroad; and I fail to see how the repercussion of the present Italian troubles can very well affect England. My plans for the launching of the Imperial League of Opera are approaching completion. The roll call of subscribers mounts all the time, though it has still some way to climb before reaching the desired mark. Anyhow the league will be starting opera somewhere in London in a few months, and it may even be that I shall be giving a preliminary season on my own account during May, June and July."

I asked Sir Thomas whether he had yet matured any definite policy in regard to the work of the league. He replied that he had not one line of policy under consideration, but two, and that until a decision had been arrived at—it might not be for three months yet—he would rather not proclaim the details of either.

"Only this will I say," he went on; "I do not intend to perpetuate the old, fallacious plan of engaging a company of singers to begin with, and then selecting a repertory of operas more or less to suit them. That is simply putting the cart before the horse. My idea is that we should labor in the first instance, not for the work or the singers, but for the establishment. And remember that whatever line of policy the league adopts at the outset it has to pursue without deviation for five years. 'It is so nominated in the bond.'

The Provinces

"How about the provinces? you ask. Well, the league operations will naturally fall into two units, one London, the other the provinces. One unit should be working in London nearly all the year round; the other touring the chief provincial cities. To arrive at the eventual establishment of national opera we must either make use of and absorb all available talent, or else with much reluctance permit the best talent to gravitate elsewhere. It is also desirable that London continue to be the center of international opera in England, for the reason that the greater its international prestige the greater will be its prestige as the center of national opera.

"Again, the league will aim at becoming the parent organization of similar leagues (provided it is allowed to go on long enough) such as will undoubtedly spring up in the provinces, not all at once but gradually. The matter of language is not not going to be a primary consideration. Provincial audiences have been accustomed to hear their operas in English, certainly; and that will not be forgotten. In London, however, we have grown equally content to hear them sung in Italian, French and German, or even in Russian, as I discovered for myself to my relief 20 years ago at Drury Lane, when I had to import complete companies from St. Petersburg to perform the operas and ballets I wanted to give. Londoners then simply revelel in the music and the singing without being able to understand a word of the language."

An International Exchange

After pointing out the remarkable expansion in every direction that has since taken place, Sir Thomas proceeded: "This brings me in conclusion to one of the most important of the league's contemplated activities, namely, a plan for the brief exchange of opera companies between musical nations. The idea occurred to me when I was in Prague a short time ago. At the National Theater there operas are sung, as you know, only in the language of the country—beautiful operas of Smetana and Dvorak which you never hear anywhere else because they were composed to a Czech text for the Czechoslovaks and do not readily bear translation, but which it is nevertheless a delight to listen to.

"Well, it is my intention to bring over, at the right moment, the entire company of the Prague Opera to perform those works in London in their mother-tongue, and, during the same period, to send over an English company to sing operas in our language there. Prague has never heard an opera in English any more than London has heard one sung in Czech; and the interest of it should prove highly attractive. It might be termed a kind of "International Operatic Exchange"; nor is there any reason why the same system should not be utilized in connection with the Opera-Comique in Paris and similar establishments in Berlin, Vienna and elsewhere.

"You see I am not primarily against bringing into London at any time the best singers in the world; but I impose two conditions: They must either be subordinate to the requirements of the works that make up the scheme; or they must be brought here, as was done in the case of the Russian seasons years ago, as a separate organization."

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3 pairs $4.50
Burger-Phillips
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RADIO AVIATION

Wood Short Wave Unit Based on Supersonic Idea

This is the second of a series of articles on a very interesting new device for the reception of short waves which utilizes the entire amplifying ability of your radiocast set for this purpose, so that your investment in radio equipment is paying full returns, whether listening to short or radiocast programs. Its many advantages of simplicity and ease of tuning are apparent.

By MANSON E. WOOD

IN INTRODUCING the Supersonic Short Wave Unit it will probably be of interest to our readers to outline somewhat the basic ideas involved in the design. The method of operation of this unit depends upon the supersonic idea, which has been used since before the war. It is a type of circuit that has been tried and perfected for years, and is particularly adaptable to the reception of short waves. The circuit of this unit incorporates nothing that is new. The slight deviations from the more popular practice is due to the reactions that takes place when working with short waves. In order that the operation of the unit may be more clearly understood, let us consider for a moment the underlying features of supersonic design.

The supersonic receiver consists of a first detector, a local oscillator, an intermediate amplifier, a second detector, and an audio-amplifier. The received signal enters the first detector and beats with the energy supplied by the oscillator resulting in a new frequency or wavelength, which is amplified by the intermediate amplifier and passed on through the second detector to the audio-frequency system. The keynote of the supersonic principle is the intermediate frequency amplifier, which is, in standard practice, set at one frequency. Let us assume for purposes of illustration that this setting is 50 kilocycles.

The amplification that takes place in the intermediate amplifier gives the supersonic set its sensitivity or power. The process of building up the strength of a signal in a set of this kind is very interesting and can be easily understood by the average reader. Let us take an incoming signal of 1000 kc. (kilocycles) for illustration. The energy of the 1000 kc. signal enters the first detector, where it beats or mixes with the energy of the local oscillator output, resulting in a new frequency or wavelength, depending upon the difference between the frequency of the incoming signal and the frequency of the energy from the oscillator. In other words, a new wavelength is made by the combination of the incoming and the local signals.

If the frequency of the oscillator is 1050 kc., the new frequency is 50 kc. The same action takes place when the energy from the oscillator is 50 kc., the other side of the incoming signal; namely, 950 kc. It is the purpose of the intermediate amplifier, which we have previously set at 50 kc. for illustration, to amplify this difference frequency and pass it along to the audio system.

The supersonic short wave unit is designed so that you can use your radiocast set for an intermediate amplifier and receive short waves in the easiest manner possible. The two tubes in the unit receive and mix the incoming signals in the above manner and the resulting new frequency is amplified by your radiocast receiver in the same way that it would amplify any radio signal within its tuning range. Most modern A. C. sets are capable of a considerable amount of amplification of signal strength and the combination of the unit and a good radiocast set make hunting for short wave signals a pleasure.

Using this system there is no difficulty or bother with fussy regeneration controls which must be mastered if results are to be obtained with the usual short wave set. The tuning of this unit is much different from that of the ordinary short wave set since there are no squeals or howls to be encountered, the first detector being nonregenerative. The operation of this unit is much easier for the average listener because the adjustments of the dials are not too sharp and the received signal "slides" in and out in the same manner as the music does on the common radiocast set.

This unit is operated with dry cells and two or three small "B" batteries. The writer thought that it would be best to present this design first due to the ease of construction of the D. C. type and also to the fact that there are many places where A. C. is not available. The cost and maintenance of the dry batteries is negligible and the life of the batteries is long because of the small current drain due to the use of a 222 and a 199 in the unit. The unit can be so constructed that all of the batteries are contained in the cabinet. In a later series of articles the writer will show how the unit can be made over so that the power supply is strictly A. C.

In the design of a unit like this it is necessary to depart from the standard practice of supersonic set methods. A regular radiocast receiver is used for an intermediate amplifier and of course the intermediate frequency can be set at any place on the dial. The sensitivity of most radiocast receivers is greater on the lower wavelengths than the higher. Using the set as an intermediate amplifier you want all the amplification possible with the receiver used. In the design of this unit the writer has anticipated the use of the radiocast set at the medium or lower wavelengths for intermediate frequency settings due to the greater sensitivity of most sets in this range of frequencies.

The detector of this unit is the nonregenerative screen-grid type. A type of oscillator and detector combination had to be devised so that stations could be logged for future reference. The next article will discuss the design of the detector-oscillator network.

Two Views of Short Wave Supersonic

The Simplicity of Mr. Wood's Unit Is Apparent From These Photographs. The Two Center Knobs Vary the Plate Voltages and Need Seldom Be Used, Being Not at All Critical.

The Week's Program Trend

RADIOCAST advertising, with which this column was concerned on Feb. 1, returns to the discussion lists today. Our text shall be the efforts of Norman Brokenshire, Columbia Broadcasting System announcer, to caricature the commercial "plugging" of the Green and White program's sponsor, and thus make it more palatable to the listener's taste. To support our argument we shall summon a letter written by a Brooklyn (N. Y.) reader, and as a peroration of hope we shall note that radio advertisers themselves are thinking about this subject constructively.

Mr. Brokenshire is one of the playboys of the radio world. He knows that his listeners insist upon being entertained. He knows that most commercial credits demanded by program sponsors are not entertaining, and that no listener is bored who has the courage to tune cross commercialism out of his living room.

* * *

And so Mr. Brokenshire plays with the Green and White commercial credit talk as a cat plays with a ball of yarn. In what he would call "snappy" dialogue with an assistant he plays battledore and shuttlecock with the name of the sponsor and his product. He assumes the attitude that the commercial credit is a shadow which chases him about and insists upon recognition as part of his announcing job, whether he will or no. The direct advertising, at least when we heard it, was confined to the reading of an item from a mythical newspaper "extra" which had been proclaimed by an insistent newsboy several times before the paper reached the microphone. This, apparently, was an attempt to build up suspense—the listened probably was expected to be developing a thirst for specific knowledge of sponsor and product.

This method has the grace of novelty and at least a bit of wit. But the patter by Mr. Brokenwire (Mr. Burbig has taught us to call him that) assumes too large a part of the task of entertaining. Blot all that out, and what does the program offer? A Mendoza-conducted orchestra playing popular pieces, and just another of those innumerable male quartets which have blossomed all over the studios. Nothing unusual in that. The novelty lies in the announcing. When the listener begins to realize—and he will on the first hearing—that the objective of the patter is the commercial credit, perhaps he will recall that the thorny rose of direct advertising by any other name would prove as prickly.

And yet the problem of those who design commercial programs is a most difficult one. Behind every such program stands the sponsor who pays for it. He is not spending his money for nothing. He wants definite returns. He believes that in return for the entertainment provided by the program he has a right to say what he likes about his product. The extent to which he should say it, the manner in which it is said—that is the bone of contention between the sponsor and the studio, and between the studio and the listener.

* * *

A Brooklyn reader's letter bears on this whole subject. Referring to this column of Feb. 1 he writes:

"I was much impressed with the rare intelligence of your agency man, who was willing to bore his audience with a program composed largely of advertising, simply to please Mr. Sponsor, who pays for the hour. I'm going to tell a little story that even an advertising man can understand.

"Mr. Schwartz, well-known delicatessen baron, has invented a new skinless sausage. He wants to tell the world about it. He calls in Joe Slick of the Gilt-Edge Advertising Agency. He tells Joe to put on an hour's program expounding the merits of the Schwartz Skinless Sausage.

"Joe hires 14 saxophonists and a coloratura soprano. Three times during the program he makes brief announcements, telling of the generosity of Mr. Schwartz in providing the program—'You know him—Mr. Schwartz, who created the new skinless sausage that is causing such a furore among sausage connoisseurs.'

"The program is well received, but Mr. Schwartz is indignant. He paid for one hour. Joe spent only three minutes talking about the sausage. Next week things must be different!"

Pardon the interruption, but was it something like that which happened to the Westinghouse Salute program?

"Joe strives to please," continues our reader. "When next week rolls around he eulogizes for many minutes—it seems like a half hour—the merits of the Schwartz Skinless Sausage and the munificence of its creator. He promises every listener who will write in, a handsome booklet telling how the sausages are made in sunlit factories by white-garbed employees. When he gets through talking there is just time for the orchestra to play two choruses of the 'March Schwartzavia,' especially composed for this program by little Oscar Schwartz, son of the president.

"Mr. Schwartz is pleased because he and his sausage have been mentioned freely. Joe is pleased because his employer, Mr. Schwartz, is pleased. The orchestra is pleased because they play less for the same money. But nobody seems to want the booklet. Joe Slick loses the Schwartz account; maybe he loses his job with the Gilt-Edge Agency.

"The whole situation comes down to this: There is only one good type of radiocast advertising—the goodwill type, in which the name of the company is mentioned, and very little more. There is only one person to be considered—the listener. If you can't hold his interest, you might as well radiocast from a mountain on the moon for all the reaction you will receive. If a sponsor wants direct advertising, there are any number of other mediums he can use. L. A.

PEOPLE'S JOURNAL BOUGHT

CHICAGO (AP)—The Times today said L. E. Wheeler-Reid, Hollywood publisher, has purchased the People's Home Journal, and that the magazine will be printed in Chicago instead of New York.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 Parker Twins.
5:15 Anna Marie Long, soprano.
5:30 "Charlie and Eddie."
5:45 NBC, Skinner organ recital.
6:00 WEEI, dinner music; news.
7:15 Ed. Potter tiple and songs.
7:25 Lewandos organ melodies. Edith Lang.
8:00 The Foot Stimulators orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Launderland Lyrics: vocal trio; Fred Waldner, tenor; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, General Electric Symphony Orchestra, direction Walter Damrosch; Floyd Gibbons.
10:00 NBC, Dance program.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Talk, Mrs. Charles H. Geissler; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p.m.—Dickinson-Streeter Organ.
5:30 NBC, "Blue Aces": dance band.
6:02 "Rhymes in Rhythm."
6:20 Sport Digest.
6:30 "Safer Massachusetts."
6:45 NBC Literary Digest Poll.
7:00 NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Tastyeast Jesters.
7:30 NBC, The Fuller Man: Soloist; male quartet.
8:00 NBC, "Dixies Circus": sketch.
8:15 Burgess Nature League.
8:45 "Criminal Law," Gleason L. Archer.
9:00 "Gentlemen of the Press"; I. N. S.
9:30 NBC, Minstrels.
10:00 NBC, Music Festival, Madison Square Garden.
10:30 Time; Statler Orchestra.
11:00 NBC, Longines time; weather.
11:03 Sport Digest; temperature.
11:09 NBC, Slumber Hour.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:45 The Henry G. Wilton Realtors.
6:00 Scott Dinner Orchestra; Oracle.
6:15 Netoco Concert Orchestra.
6:30 Riverside Ramblers orchestra.
6:45 Davol Book of the Opera; "The Meistersinger."
7:00 Time; news; weather.
7:10 The Argentines.
7:20 Talk, A. J. Philpott.
7:30 "Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary," John F. Fitzgerald.
7:45 CBS, Bernhard Levitow's Commodore Ensemble.
8:00 CBS, "Exploring the Jungle for Science."
8:15 CBS, Babson Finance Period.
8:30 CBS, Congressional Spelling Bee, from auditorium of National Press Club.
9:30 Rhodes on the Pawtucket.
10:00 CBS, Paramount-Public Hour: Benny Davis and J. Fred Coots; Wynn Girl Quartet; Paul Ash; David Mendoza and orchestra; Jesse Crawford, organist; soloists.
11:00 Time; news; Vin Vincent's orchestra.
11:30 Jimmie Gallagher and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Bert Loew's Biltmore Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Harry Sharkey, organist.
5:30 Twilight Half-Hour.
6:00 Fishermen's program.
6:30 Titus & Buckley Ensemble.
6:45 The Toreadors: concert ensemble.
7:30 Time announcement.

FOR SUNDAY, MARCH 30

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

10:55 a. m.—The Old South Church.
1:00 p. m.—NBC, International Radiocast from London: Harry Florey, manager International News Bureau.
1:30 NBC, "Spanish Dreams": Julian Oliver, tenor; orchestra.
1:45 Miss Rae Monde, songs.
2:00 Faneuil Hall Markets program.
3:00 Questions and Answers, Sam Curtis.
3:15 Masterpiece Pianist; reader.
3:30 Sam Curtis' Radio Chat.
3:45 Jordan Marsh book talk.
4:00 NBC, Dr. S. Parkes Cadman's hour.
5:00 NBC, Davey Hour: male quartet; instrumental trio; organ.
6:00 Coes & Young Candlelight Hour.
7:00 NBC, Durant sketch, "Florence Nightingale."
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenney concert: Walter Smith and his band.
9:00 Sunday night talk.
9:15 Masterpiece Pianist.
9:15 NBC, Atwater Kent Hour: Sigrid Onegin, Swedish contralto; orchestra, direction Josef Pasternack.
10:15 NBC, Studebaker Champions orchestra.
10:45 NBC, "Sunday at Seth Parker's."
11:15 News; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

10:45 a. m.—South Church (Congregational).
1:00 p. m.—Hillcrest Pageant of Empires.
1:43 Edward MacHugh, baritone.
2:00 NBC, Roxy Symphony Orchestra.
3:00 Roy Clair Romance of Jewels.
3:30 "Melody Parade."
4:00 Morey Pearl's Orchestra.
4:30 NBC, Duo Disc Duo: orchestra.
5:00 NBC, National Religious Service.
6:03 Michael Ahern, baritone; Pappoutsakis, flutist.
6:25 "1930 Census," George A. Mulvey.
6:30 American Legion Hour: Henry J. (Sailor) Ryan.
7:00 Time; Apollo Musical Chocolate-Box: soloists; organ; orchestra.
7:30 NBC, Williams Oilomatics Orchestra; soloist.
8:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Melodies: Will Rogers; mixed quartet.
8:15 NBC, Collier's Hour: Dr. Harvey Davis; Ernest Truex; sketches; music.
9:15 John Orth, pianist.
9:45 Vannini Symphony Ensemble.
10:30 Time; WBZ Players.
11:15 NBC, time; weather; temperature.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

8:00 to 11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 The Temple Israel.
12:15 p. m.—Paul Shirley, viola d'amore; Eleanore Fourtin, pianist.
12:30 CBS, From London, England; Naval Conference reports.
12:45 Paul Shirley program.
1:00 Dudley Carollers.
2:00 CBS, Montreal La Presse Symphony Orchestra.
3:30 CBS, Conclave of Nations—Haiti: Raoul Lizaire, Charge d'Affaires, "Haiti Yesterday and Today."
4:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour: Columbia Cathedral Singers and Symphony Orchestra.
5:00 CBS, News Reel: Lois Bennett, soprano; Dan Gridley, tenor.
5:30 CBS, Rev. Donald Grey Barnhouse.
6:00 Fox Furriers: Soloists; trio; orchestra.
6:30 CBS, O-Cedar Time: Inga Hill, contralto; Bob Jackson, baritone.
7:00 Durkee-Mower Fluffettes: drama; orchestra.
7:30 Twinplex Twins.
7:45 CBS, Dr. Julius Klein, "The World's Business."
8:00 CBS, Zinaida Nicolina, soprano; Ben Alley, tenor.
8:30 CBS, Around the Samovar: Russian music.
9:00 CBS, Majestic Theater of the Air: Walter Mallory, tenor; Muriel LaFrance, soprano; Redferne Hollinshead, tenor; Arnold Johnson and his orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Royal's Poet of the Organ, Jesse Crawford.
10:30 "Arabesque," sketch.
11:00 Time, news; Capitol Theater (Allston) organ recital.
12:00 CBS, Coral Islanders: Hawaiian music.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

Monday's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio programs.
11:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio programs.

WBZA

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:45 a. m.—Studio music.
1:00 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
3:00 p. m.—Studio music.
4:30 p. m.—NBS, United States Marine Band.

WNAC

8:00 a. m.—Studio music.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio music.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.
3:00 p. m.—Studio music.
4:00 p. m.—CBS, United States Navy Band.

Washington Air Notes

Federal licenses are now required of all pilots and mechanics, as well as aircraft, in Alaska, Arizona, California, Delaware, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming. Others require federal licenses only for commercial flying, while some make it optional whether state or federal licenses shall be held. Nine states require no licenses at all, namely, Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Nevada, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee and Utah.

Strip Maps Available

The Aeronautics Branch of the Department of Commerce has arranged so that airways strip maps may be purchased at all large airports throughout the country and at offices of clubs affiliated with the American Automobile Association and the National Aeronautic Association. Maps are now available for most of the important routes.

Service Fliers Leaving

Concern is being felt in Army and Navy aviation circles over the defection of many pilots and civilian experts, mostly engineers and research men, to the ranks of commercial aeronautics. The last few months has seen an unusual number of resignations from both corps.

New Army Type Planes

New two-place pursuit planes and three-place, twin-motored observation planes will shortly be tested by the Army Air Corps upon delivery from the Berliner-Joyce and Fokker factories, respectively.

Transatlantic Flights?

As reports are received that the German DO-X, which recently carried more than 150 passengers, may attempt an Atlantic crossing, further reports from Government agents in Germany tell of a giant flying boat designed by Dr. Ing E. Rumpler for transatlantic service. It will carry 170 persons, says a report from Trade Commissioner A. Douglas Cook at Berlin.

German-South American Line

The Rohrbach Romar, flying boat, Mr. Cook also reports, may be placed in operation by Luft Hansa between Germany and South America, flying a route from Cuxhaven to Berlin via Southampton, Lisbon, La Palmas, La Prala, Pernambuco and Rio de Janeiro.

The Gliders Are Coming

Four American factories are now producing gliders at costs of $375 to $700, says the Department of Commerce. The department has fixed specifications for making gliders, covering design load of wings, etc. One official predicted that the glider will soon be perfected to a point where outboard motors may be attached to it in the same way that they are attached to boats.

More Airplane Robots

A German company is reported to have invented a "robot" airplane pilot, an automatic device which will stabilize a plane on lateral, longitudinal or vertical axes. Its chief value lies in the relief it will furnish on pilot fatigue, the pilot being at any time able to leave his ship safely under automatic control. It is not claimed to be a "manless" plane.

West Indies Service

Consul L. S. Pinkerton at London reports that an all-British system of air transportation in the British West Indies, which has as its ultimate object seaplane service for carrying passengers, mail and freight between Canada and South America, is now in process of negotiation.

Ship Catapult Services

The ship-to-shore catapult air mail service now in operation in this country may soon have several European counterparts, says H. C. Schuette, assistant American automotive trade commissioner at Paris. Airplane services to connect transatlantic steamers with ports are being considered by the German Luft Hansa, the French Air Union, the North German Lloyd and the Hamburg-American lines, it is stated. These companies have already made an arrangement whereby the regular Cologne-Cherbourg air service shall connect with German steamers.

'Radio Belgique' Flemish Merger

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Brussels

"RADIO-BELGIQUE," Belgium's big, popular radiocasting station, has been transferred from Brussels to Velthem, near Lauvain, and there combined with a Flemish radiocasting station, "Radio Belgique" having been using French exclusively up to the present.

The Belgian radiocasting company of "Radio Belgique" is now starting out on its seventh year of existence. About 23 years ago a Belgian pioneer in the wireless world, M. Robert Goldschmidt, organized the first wireless apparatus on the Belgian court house; but real nation-wide radiocasting was started only after the war when M. Goldschmidt with the aid of his relative, the financier Philipson, demonstrated at his own expense the practicability of wireless radiocasting.

In 1923 "Radio Belgique" was founded and began to radiocast music which at first was furnished by only three musicians. Today a score of musicians work busily for "Radio Belgique," and lecturers and other collaborators are very numerous. A news radiocasting service was started three years ago and became extremely popular. It frequently is more complete than the best Belgian newspapers.

When the number of radio fans increased rapidly throughout Belgium during the last three or four years, "Radio Belgique" had to expand its services more and more. The transfer of the station now to Velthem-Louvain makes it possible to aim at a standard higher than was possible in Brussels. The latest equipment has been secured for the new station, so that it can now be heard clearly all over Europe.

To pay for all such improvements and for an extensive service of music, lectures and news from abroad, "Radio Belgique" permits advertisements here and there in its program. Another source of income are the subsidies coming from companies that sell radio sets and spare parts. Though its expenses are heavy, the service is a prosperous enterprise and is expected to develop still more in the future as the number of radio fans increases every year and lower prices for radio sets make the station accessible for all classes of the community.

Tasmanian Radio Problem

Tasmania is experiencing unusual difficulties in broadcasting. Observations made by Mr. Cherry, research physicist of Melbourne University, show that the provision of an efficient service for Tasmania, according to modern standards at a reasonable cost is a difficult if not an impossible problem. The nature of the country makes it impossible for one station to provide a satisfactory service for the island state unless a very long wave is used and a superpowered station erected. With regard to interference Mr. Cherry's report states that the signal intensity is so low over all the island that interference from outside sources is very bad, the main trouble being high-tensioned distributing lines, and the step-down transformers in towns.

Burns Celebration

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ON TWO successive weeks the B. B. C. has engaged in the congenial task of singing the praises of Scottish authors. The radiocast of Stanley Baldwin's speech at the annual Scott dinner has been followed nine days later by the transmission of the celebration of the 171st anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns from Mossgiel, Mauchline, in Ayrshire.

There was a great contrast between the two events. Whereas Mr. Baldwin was obviously addressing a large assembly, and finding it no easy task even for his powerful voice to reach to the end of the huge dining room of the North British Hotel in Edinburgh, there was an intimate air about the Burns celebration that was very attractive. It was relayed from a spot that is associated with some of Burns's best-loved poems—the kitchen of the farmhouse at Mossgiel, where he lived from his twenty-sixth to his twenty-eighth year.

It was in this place that Burns, though weighed down by overwork and worried by his want of success as a farmer, wrote, among many other pieces, "Holy Willie's Prayer," "To a Mouse," "Halloween," "The Jolly Beggars," "The Cotter's Saturday Night" and "To a Mountain Daisy." No more suitable place, then, could have been chosen for the celebration than this.

The radiocast part of the proceedings lasted about three-quarters of an hour. They began with the singing of some of Burns's poems that have been set to music. "For a' that and a' that" and "Green grow the rashes O" were followed by a recitation of "The Cotter's Saturday Night" and one or two violin solos. The principal event, however, was the proposal of "The Immortal Memory" by E. Rosslyn Mitchell. Listeners awaited Mr. Mitchell's speech with rapidly increasing anticipation and anxiety as the preliminary proceedings, interesting though these were, more and more encroached on the time allowed for the radiocast until, with only 15 minutes to go, Mr. Mitchell rose in response to the chairman's invitation.

Mr. Mitchell is not a speaker whom listeners have had opportunities of hearing previously, and the reputation that he gained for himself as an orator in the Prayer Book controversy two years ago raised expectations to a considerable height. They were not disappointed. Unlike most speakers of the present day, Mr. Mitchell is not afraid of picturesque phrases and a tense emotional tone. His address, though short, rapidly reviewing the main divisions of Burns's career in a series of vivid vignettes, was both moving and eloquent, and encourages the hope that this will not be the last occasion on which he is heard over the radio. H. H.

HAWAII PUSHES USE OF RADIOTELEPHONE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HILO, T. H.—Hawaii has taken another step forward with the linking by radiotelephone of the ports of Honolulu and Hilo, 190 miles apart.

The islands of the group, once isolated, are fast being brought together, with daily airplane service already established; and experiments for the radiotelephone system have been carried out successfully. Gov. Lawrence Judd, one of the first to use the new radiotelephone, talked to officials on the island of Hawaii and expressed satisfaction. The Mutual Telephone Company has been working for 20 years toward this goal.

CUBA TO OPEN HIGHWAY MAY 20

HAVANA, Cuba (By U. P.)—The official inauguration of the Central Highway between Havana and Santa Clara has been announced for May 20. On that date a great autocade will leave Havana, headed by President Machado, for Santa Clara, where a program commemorative of the event is being organized.

Wright Brothers' Romance

THE Norfolk (Va.) reporter who, in 1903, had ill fortune trying to peddle to newspaper editors the story of a flight in an airplane at Kitty Hawk, N. C., by two bicycle repair men from Dayton, O., is now in negotiation with Henry Ford, who wishes to buy the original "manuscript" of the story—a penciled account written on ordinary copy paper.

The story of that first flight ever made in a power-driven airplane is told in "The Wright Brothers: Fathers of Flight," by John R. McMahon, which has just appeared. It is the first biography of the Wrights, as related from their unpublished letters, notes and diaries, as well as from data obtained from Orville Wright and his family.

The book reveals that it cost the Wrights $5000 to discover the principles of flight and produce the world's first real airplane.

A Fundamental Discovery

According to the author, a grave injustice has been done to the Wright brothers in that the public has a confused impression that the Wrights are only two of the cleverest among many pioneer experimenters in the new science. As a matter of fact, he declares, no airplane has ever left the ground since the Kitty Hawk flight except for erratic straightaway hops without making use of fundamental principles discovered exclusively by the Wrights.

Mr. McMahon backs up his statement by quotations from the court opinions which established the Wrights in possession of their patents While their suit was before the courts the brothers kept their silence, although foreign aviators were reaping fame in their unauthorized use of the Wrights' discoveries. He says, "The Wrights kept a relative silence and tolerated a partial eclipse because they were shy by nature and upbringing; they became reticent so as to protect an invention that half the world laughed at and the other half tried to steal. They had no gift for publicity, shrank from clamor, distrusted the press, came to suspect a large part of their fellow men. It was a natural reaction. They never married. They lived a protected home life with a father and an only sister. They had no knack for business.

The two brothers, Orville and Wilbur, showed their inventive ability at an early age. When Orville was 10 and Wilbur 14 they constructed a wood-turning lathe out of lumber from the wood pile, parts from an old buggy, and with marbles for ball bearings. Its "power plant" was a foot treadle long enough to accommodate the feet of six boys. The day of the tryout a crowd of their chums helped them work it. A cyclone came up, but they were so interested and the machine was so noisy, that they did not notice it until Orville saw the barn tip a trifle in the gale.

At 14 Orville became interested in printing. Much of the revenue was in popcorn and lollypops. His partner wanted to divide and eat the edible income, while Orville thought it should be sold and added to working capital. The disagreement was settled when Orville bought him out for $1, the full amount of his partner's investment, and then hired him for wages.

A Mystery Printing Press

When Wilbur left the Dayton High School, he took over the business end of a religious paper edited by his father, who was a bishop in the United Brethren Church. The task of folding the papers by hand proved monotonous, so Orville and Wilbur built a folding machine, operated by a foot treadle, which gave satisfactory results.

When Orville was 17 and Wilbur 21 they decided to publish a weekly newspaper, and they built a printing press with a secondhand tombstone as the flat bed. It had a massive roller and a complicated system of wheels, pinions, pulleys, gears and levers "Every part of this press runs at full speed; it is the liveliest thing you ever saw," one member of the family reported. An out-of-town printer, who came to inspect it, crawled under it while it was running and tried for hours to fathom the mystery of its operation. "I know how the perfecting press runs," he declared, "but I'll give up if I know how this one runs."

The Wrights made their first revolutionary discovery from a cardboard box from which Wilbur had just sold a bicycle inner tube to a customer. Orville had previously come to the conclusion that sidewise or lateral balance would be necessary to successful flight—an idea that had occurred to no other experimenter. Both brothers agreed that hinged wings would be mechanically impractical. As Wilbur, conversing with his customer, twisted the sides of the cardboard box one way and another, he suddenly realized that this illustrated the practical operation of the very fundamental he was seeking. As worked out with Orville, this became the warp which, in its present form of aileron, is essential to the sidewise balance of all airplanes.

The First Wind Tunnel

The other fundamental invention which assured them of the mastery of the air was the wind tunnel, with which they obtained precise data on air pressure, and the air resistance of various forms of wing structure. This wind tunnel, the granddaddy of all the wind tunnels in use today, in some of which elephants could ramble if not blown out by the drafts, was a horizontal chimney of wood, eight feet long, with the air blasts produced by a two-cylinder gas engine which the brothers had built for shop work. The total cost of the tunnel was $15. In four months, by February, 1902, they completed accurate mathematical tables of figures which proved that the highly involved tabulations compiled by savants of Europe and America at the cost of several thousand dollars, and solemnly considered to be the last word in natural science, were nothing but rubbish.

The Wrights, Mr. McMahon says, offered to build machines for the United States Government exclusively, after they discovered that French and British officials were interested in their flights at Dayton after the Kitty Hawk success. The War Department rejected their offer flatly, stating that it did not care to take any action "until a machine is produced which by actual operation is shown to be able to produce horizontal flight and to carry an operator." Yet, 15 eyewitnesses had already seen the Wrights' plane fly for 24 miles in circles, and hundreds of others had seen it in continued flight. The Wrights were forced to market their invention in Europe, and not until then did the War Department, hearing of their activities there, enter into definite negotiations with the brothers.

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INTERIOR·DECORATION·AND·ANTIQUES

Counsel for the Cautious—Buying in Paris

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

BY LONG odds, the sort of English furniture that is most desired by those who can afford it is the genuinely old of the late 1600s and the early 1700s. These were the years of walnut, of the Queen Anne style, as it is commonly known, when mahogany was beginning to appear.

Within that half century the cabinetmaker depended chiefly on the natural beauty of the wood surfaces, Virginia walnut veneer in the varied beauty of its graining being the chief medium. Several other woods, ranging from cream white to black, gave a multitude of tones to the marquetry, which was executed in the most intricate patterns during the first years of this period.

One of the finest, if not the most excellent, of English collections covering the century from 1660 to 1760, is that of Percival D. Griffiths, F. S. A., of Sandridgebury. A large volume containing more than 260 illustrations of this assemblage has recently been issued by the International Studio, Inc., New York City, R. W. Symonds being the author.

The subtitle is "A full account of the design, material, and quality of workmanship of walnut and mahogany furniture from Charles II to George II, and of how spurious specimens are made."

It will be seen from this statement that Mr. Symonds deals with characteristics of old furniture which are not commonly considered by writers. "Material and quality of workmanship" have been made the objects of his acute and intelligent research. He was impelled, possibly, by the need of such exact knowledge in order to distinguish the genuine from the spurious.

The Owner Speaks the Prelude

Mr. Griffiths' personal foreword is a delightfully frank bit of collector's confession and chatty comment. He tells us that it was about 1898 when he bought his first piece, a fine old mahogany slant-top desk with bookcase, "purely because it satisfied my eye and suited my purpose."

Since then he has come to regard his "first fine, careless capture from a totally different point of view. During the time that has elapsed since my original venture, I have passed through many vicissitudes in the pursuit of furniture collecting. For instance, after having collected furniture for five or six years, I was credited with having the finest collection of lion mask furniture in existence.

"This unique distinction was short-lived, for I soon discovered that the whole collection was spurious, and, what is more, had been made specially for me!

"Undeterred by this setback I began again, with a considerably increased capital of knowledge — and an Agag tread—to resume my original intention, which had been temporarily interrupted. Today I consider this chapter of my experiences as a collector as a humorous interlude."

Mr. Griffiths' persistence in this pursuit, after his "humorous interlude," would have been equally as disastrous as before without an acquaintance with furniture structure and decoration approaching that contained in this volume. With precise technical knowledge such as Mr. Symonds exhibits, including as he does a familiarity with contemporary woods and with cabinetmakers' practices, there could be little danger of anyone's getting caught a second time in the same trap.

In the course of gaining the great amount of exact information which he has amassed, Mr. Symonds has of necessity collided frequently with fakers. And he does not put the word in quotation marks, either! Nor does he soften with generous consideration his disclosure of their methods so far as type will make them clear.

The faker's skill is often admirable —as skill—when he plays the game of matching his wits and his hands against the suspicion - stimulated scrutiny of the expert. And the public must be losing out a goodly portion of the time, for the faker is prospering now more than ever before. Worse than that, a sadly large number of buyers do not seem to care whether what they buy is really old or not.

Thirty dollars may seem a fairly large amount to pay for a single book, but it is a trifling sum in any buyer's total expenditure for furniture of this kind. If the salesman's or the dealer's statement as to genuineness is to be accepted without exercise of the buyer's judgment, then such important facts as are contained here need not be learned. If, on the other hand, the buyer aims to become an intelligent collector, he must know at least a part of what Mr. Symonds tells us in these pages.

Quite aside from all this erudition, the large number of halftone illustrations of the most beautiful quality make this recent book desirable. Closeups of important details reveal their full beauty of line. A few drawings to scale give the exact proportions and structure of selected examples.

FOR THE TOURIST BUYER IN PARIS

Are you going to Paris this summer? If you are, would you like some condensed, practical, and commonsense advice about buying antiques and near-antiques? Should you wish it, I am sure you will get more than your one dollar's worth from "Buying Antique and Modern Furniture in Paris," by Thérèse and Louise Bonney. Robert M. McBride & Co. of New York are the publishers. It is a little book with only 69 pages, one-third of it being given to the antique phase. Every one of those 24 pages carries useful facts, warnings, guidance, that ought to clear away many of the doubts likely to bewilder one who is a stranger to the shops and the manners of Paris. Addresses are given of dealers in specialties of all sorts, whether you seek laces, sculpture, tapestries, or furniture or prints.

Who, What, Where, Among Modernists

But who would be satisfied to miss the modern when in Paris? Surely, everyone who observes these modes must be stimulated by their vivacity and adventurous taste. As these writers phrase it, "smartness, steadied with simplification, is the keynote of these younger men who pare things down to essentials and still remain provocative . . . the daring that knows when to stop."

A brisk and discriminating sketch of the activities in this field includes comment on those whose work is of notable interest. Clearly, there is no standardized modernist style — yet. Better than that, there are many men and women of talent who are following their individual tastes.

They are making multitudes of beautiful things for homes — furniture, textiles of numerous materials, pottery and glass, lights, ironwork. Each of them seems to be seeking, with the utmost freedom, to discover the method that is for him richest in æsthetic vitality.

In this modernist pursuit, as well as in the antique, the Misses Bonney give names and street numbers in plenty to guide one to whatever may be desired.

The authors are sisters, and this is the fourth book dealing with Paris which they have published during the last year. One book is a shopping guide; another tells all one may need to know about Parisian restaurants; a third treats of French cooking for American kitchens.

Both these ladies are journalists. Thérèse maintaining an international press service in Paris, while Louise resides in the United States and is a writer on American efforts in the decorative arts.

Breves Lalique Galleries

An unusual conception for a table lamp, in which the bulb is contained within the frosted base. Above and about this main portion a winged panel carries exquisitely modeled love-birds in three pairs, perched on branches of a blossoming tree

Fantasies and Cameos in Glass

BEHIND a fairy portal in the heart of the most romantic city in the world lives a wonder worker, a man with hair silvered by the passage of 70 summers, at whose touch sand is transmuted into the substance of the rainbow, imprisoned in a vessel which men may handle and possess.

Twenty-five years ago Réné Lalique was making jewelry, applying to the task all the wonderful genius for design that he has since translated more fully into glass. It is not given to every true artist to receive recognition in his own time, but Lalique's masterpieces have long been sought after by connisseurs in France. Now, while yet he is in full possession of creative power, his fame is spreading to every quarter of the globe.

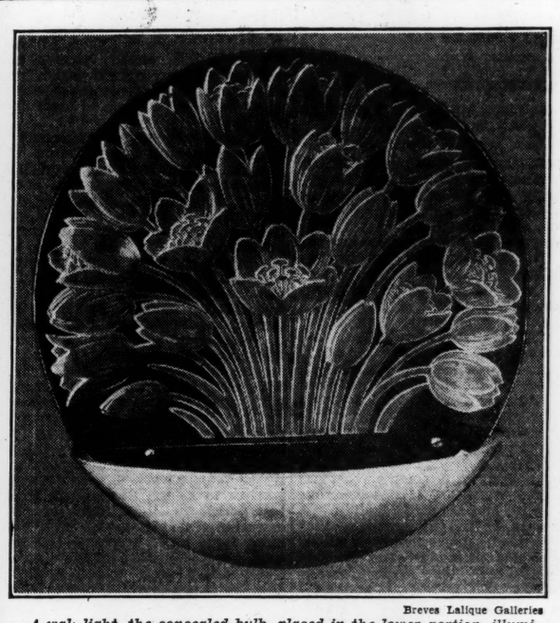
It was at the Paris Exposition of 1925 that the attention of the outside world was first attracted to the work of this French artist. A large salon was filled with his designs, the doorway of which was formed of large decorative glass panels. In the center stood a beautiful fountain with 60 female statues, which have since been reproduced for various decorative purposes.

The wonderful variety of Lalique's productions is one of the most astonishing features of his genius. There are bowls and screens for lights, which give one the sensation of being in a glowing fairy palace, or there are the most enticing ash trays and boxes, vases, finger bowls and fruit dishes, motorcar mascots which glow in the night and vanish like a colored mirage; there are innumerable other beautiful things for every possible decorative use.

Nature Supplies Motifs

As for the designs which Lalique employs, some of them are of the very simplest character. Others are so intricate that they must take weeks to perfect. In all the motif is worked out to the minutest detail with the sure and delicate touch of the master hand. Sometimes he draws on the realm of fancy for his inspiration and depicts a scene which calls to mind the myths of the ancients, or shows us Neptune's daughters disporting in the pearly foam. More commonly he chooses the simplest forms of nature—a dandelion leaf, or a sprig of mistletoe—and endows them with amazing interest and beauty. A whole set of plates and dishes, each made from four glass shells, this design being repeated in bowls and lighting fitments. Cornflowers are used in a simple arrangement on one vase, laurel leaves and berries on another. For a scent bottle a spray of eucalyptus forms the stopper, with the buds in the center and the leaves drooping down on either side almost to the table.

Human figures are used in many designs, modeled or engraved with wonderful rhythm and grace. In other pieces birds, beasts, and fishes are reproduced with amazing fidelity. On that vase the lovebirds are billing and cooing with all their proverbial tenderness, and as for that embossed green bowl in the window, surely the roach must be swimming around in leisurely fashion within!



Breves Lalique Galleries

A wall light, the concealed bulb, placed in the lower portion, illuminating the bowl of tulips strongly molded in the glass above the lamp

Translucent Beauties of Color

With regard to Lalique's methods of manufacture and production much must necessarily remain a secret. Has he not discovered a special composition that not even the famous Venetian glassmakers of old ever once approached? Look down the calyx of the lilies that form the feet of that delicately tinted bowl and say where you have seen such translucent beauty except in the heart of an opal or the hues of a sky at dawn!

This opal-tinted glass is one of Lalique's greatest achievements and a favorite medium. He employs many other shades, to all of which the frosted finish of the design gives a pastel effect. There are browns and blues, greens and grays. At times, as in the case of the wall plaques and some of the mascots, a colored electric globe brings the design into strong relief while leaving the background transparent.

The great number and variety of the pieces include almost everything one could wish for, from large decorative panels and hanging lights down to exquisite little perfume bottles and powder boxes. In spite of this the artist designs every piece himself in all its details and signs the mold when it is made. If he is not satisfied with the result he breaks the mold and discards the pattern. In any case, even with the most successful designs, only a limited number of impressions is taken and the mold is then destroyed, never to be repeated.

Lalique's versatility is demonstrated in yet another direction by his architectural work. The door of his own house in Paris is of glass ornamented with nuts and leaves, and he will design interiors and carry out all the details of lighting according to particular requirements. As is the way with geniuses, however, one cannot force his inspiration and it is sometimes a little difficult to coax him to undertake such commissions.

Glass is a friable material, and Lalique's work will inevitably become rare and valuable in years to come. Examples of it will assume the importance of family heirlooms, for, like all true art, its beauty is not dependent upon the passing whims of fashion. Twisting Shakespeare's meaning a little, one could say that his masterpieces are "such stuff as dreams are made of," for there is no material substance with which to suggest comparison.

From "English Furniture" by R. W. Symonds

In the early 1700s English marquetry reached its highest levels of excellence in England. This elaborate design appears on a paneled door of that period. Contrasting woods give pictorial effects heightened by dyes of red, green, blue, in tones and shades. The large oval border is composed of matched cross sections of kingwood veneer

Some Unfamiliar Facts About Old English Pewter

By COLLECTOR

I WAS interested to see the name of the Duke of Westminster mentioned among the notabilities who collect old English pewter. The Duke, I understand, was lucky enough to acquire, not long ago, several Elizabethan pewter tankards which were being disposed of by another ducal family.

Seventeenth-century pewter tankards with lids, which cost only a dollar or two when they were made, now sometimes realize as much as $150 or $200 apiece. Sixteenth-century examples, such the Duke is reported to have acquired, are considerably rarer and more valuable.

Another collector of this fascinating old metal is Lady Evelyn Guinness, whose guests, at her London residence in Grosvenor Place, dine regularly off pewter, set in a vast Gothic room illumined by tallow candles in old pewter sconces.

The equivalent of $75 is now frequently asked for even a well-marked, large seventeenth - century pewter dish which probably cost about 75 cents at the time it was made. More than $100, again, is demanded for one of those eighteenth or early nineteenth-century Scottish jugs which go by the curious name of "tappit-hens," and are the eager quest of both British and American collectors.

Strange Meanings of Common Words

A number of still stranger and curiously deceptive words, many of them old English, figure in the glossary of the expert in old pewter. The word "counterfeit," for example, does not mean a forgery, but a porringer or oatmeal bowl. The term "coffin," again, merely denotes the pewter mold for containing the crust of a meat pie. "Trifle" is not a sweet, but just pewter of common quality. A "loggerhead" is a circular pewter inkstand, usually with a flat dish for a base. A "cardinal's hat" is a flat dish, so called from its resemblance to the hat specified. A "Chopin" has no connection with music or musicians, but is used to denote a certain type of Scottish measure for liquids. A "hawksbill" is a large-size jug, and "cri" or "cry" is the name given to the weird sound made by good pewter when bent backward or forward.

The Greatest of Rarities

What are the rarest of all the pieces of old English pewter still in existence?

The palm, I think, must be awarded to the remarkable Horned-Head-Dress spoons, which were made only in the early fifteenth century.

They are so called because the slender handles, sometimes scarcely thicker than a cornstalk, are surmounted by the head and bust of a girl, wearing the peculiar horned or crescent - shaped headdress fashionable in the days of Kings Henry V and Henry VI.

This type of headdress has been immortalized in fifteenth - century illuminated manuscripts and paintings such as Quentin Matsys' "Portrait of the Duchess of Carinthia and Tyrol." This picture is better known as "the Ugly Duchess," and was exhibited at the Antiques Exhibition at Olympia in 1928.

Only a handful of these 500-year-old Horned-Head-Dress spoons is known to have survived. A good example in my possession, which I was fortunate to acquire by exchange from a famous private collection, shows the incrustation of centuries of burial underground. It is six inches long, about the size of a small modern sweet or dessert spoon.

I believe that the Guildhall Museum, near the Bank of England, and the Victoria and Albert at South Kensington, are virtually the only museums in the world to possess an authentic, unbroken specimen. The Guildhall houses two, both discovered during London excavations.

A Coming Event in Chicago

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Chicago

THE first Antiques Exposition for Chicago has been arranged to be held April 21 to 25 at the Drake Hotel. Not entirely a dealers' undertaking, this exhibit has the cooperation of a large body of private collectors and a list of 70 representative patronesses, according to Felix Mendelsohn, manager of the enterprise.

It is to be strictly a Chicago and midwest show, with no eastern dealers exhibiting. Space has already been allotted to dealers from Michigan, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Illinois. The exhibits of private collections are planned to include everything from early prints and firearms to French period furniture.

"The exposition promises to be representative of the best in antiques west of the Allegheny Mountains," said Miss Caroline M. McIlvaine, who was for 25 years librarian of the Chicago Historical Society and who is director of this exposition. "The exhibits will include textiles of all sorts, objects in silver, brass, pewter, iron, glass, china, wall paper, tapestries, as well as furniture, in all the periods and all the woods which have been successively used both in Europe and the United States. Period rooms will also be shown."

It is expected that the exposition will demonstrate an appreciation of the beautiful and permanent things that have survived from earlier times, and that it will be a barometer of Chicago taste and interest.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

He Was a Man

A Review by SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Clemenceau: the Events of His Life as Told by Himself to His Former Secretary, Jean Martet. London and New York: Longmans. 25s.; $5. (In French: **M. Clemenceau Peint par Lui-meme, and Le Silence de M. Clemenceau,** by Jean Martet. Paris: Albin Michel. 15 frs. each volume.)

The Tiger: Georges Clemenceau, 1841-1929. By George Adam. London: Cape. 10s. 6d. New York: Harcourt Brace.

THE spate of books about Clemenceau has begun. There will be more to follow. Clemenceau's own book of memoirs, "Grandeur et Misères d'une Victoire," is announced. Those before us are interesting but they are not satisfying. They merely whet our appetite for the serious biography which will later be attempted at leisure by some competent person.

This reservation must not be taken as condemnatory of the works of M. Martet and Mr. Adam. They are in their way excellent productions. But they have been produced—one imagines—in a hurry to catch the current market. M. Martet certainly reproduces in the form of conversations with M. Clemenceau a number of lively remarks. Yet it would have been well had they been winnowed. Even Boswell did not set down the trivial talk of Dr. Johnson. He picked out his great sayings, his characteristic quips, his crushing retorts; and we obtain an impression of the man.

M. Martet renounces all effort at artistic selection. He does not try to paint his former master. He puts down every word he remembers. Nobody could survive this secretarial test. It would be intolerable to imagine that a dictaphone was continually recording every phrase—that we could not ask for the salt or exclaim, "Ah, well!" or admit "I don't know," or plead "Don't bother me just now," without its being printed in a book. That is the defect of M. Martet's method. Besides, he not only makes Clemenceau say "Quite so!" but he gives us his own observations, and informs us, for example, that he bought a pair of shoes. No doubt he said this to Clemenceau; but it is for us unimportant.

Real Information

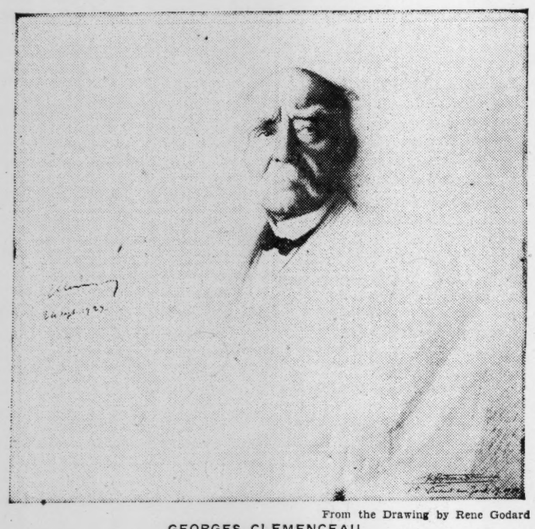
Still, we must accept the style of presentation. The matter presented in these dialogues is often good. It throws light upon the subject. Despite the lack of background and the frequent thinness of the conversation, real information is conveyed. One misses those epigrams which Clemenceau lavished on his more occasional visitors. Doubtless he did not trouble to express himself so cleverly to his secretary. He here recalls past events, and the writer of that future biography will find a great deal in M. Martet's volumes. In the meantime they make agreeable reading, and should be eagerly bought by those who wish to obtain some idea of the vivacity of the most remarkable Frenchman of our time.

Mr. Adam's narrative, though in the ultimate sense inadequate, is a good, sound popular account of the statesman. It does not show us the man in his quiddity; and it does not **always deal sufficiently with the great background of history against** which he moved. It is somewhat marred by a determined facetiousness. This kind of wit is irritating, especially when the author is treating of serious things. Thus he speaks of the revised Washington version of the Sermon on the Mount—as though there were any resemblance between Mr. Wilson's political declaration and the Scriptural exhortation. He imagines a world peopled exclusively by Princeton professors. He pictures Dame Nature taking her slipper to deal with her unruly children. Clemenceau was sardonic enough, but not in this way. Humor has its place, but bubbling trivialities are regrettable in any writer.

Keen Sense of the Dramatic

Such criticism had to be made; but I am now free to recommend most heartily the life of Clemenceau as written by Mr. Adam. I think the best parts are those which concern the Boulanger, the Panama, and the Dreyfus scandals, and the accusations that drove Clemenceau out of Parliament. The story is told with a keen sense of the dramatic. The speech of the baited Tiger in his own defense is deeply moving, read after all these years. There are four or five chapters which are as well done as could be; and they serve to place the war work of Clemenceau in proper perspective. The public is only vaguely acquainted with the vicissitudes of the Third Republic, in which Clemenceau was involved; and yet I know nothing in recent history which can compare with them for sheer excitement and human interest. It seems to be the popular view that Clemenceau came somewhere out of the clouds precisely when he was wanted, and his earlier career, strangely shot with dark and vivid colors, is ignored. We are grateful to Mr. Adam for recalling the struggles of these years when the Republic was still in peril. The war and the spy trials might have been elaborated, but Mr. Adam has already written of them in "Treason and Tragedy." The peacemaking and Clemenceau's attitude toward the Rhineland are fully recorded.

My own estimate of Clemenceau has been given in these columns. It was not his opinions or even his actions which made him great. They are, to say the least, debatable. For myself I disagree with nearly all his thought and with much of his performance. Yet I believe him to be one of the most imposing figures of our day. He was full of faults but he was remarkably intelligent and extraordinarily sincere. He had the courage to seek verity, and to express it. Whether he was mistaken or not does not really matter. It is the intention which matters. His terrible sarcasms, his devastating criticisms, his destructiveness, can be justified in this: that they proceeded from a passion for verity. According to his lights, he spoke and acted—fearlessly, currying no favor, scornful of popularity or unpopularity. I wish it were possible to detach Clemenceau from his works, to think only of the essential Clemenceau. He was, far more than any Frenchman of his time, a man. Whether he was a great statesman, a great writer, a great doer, seems somehow irrelevant. What should be said of him, as he said of Demosthenes, is that he was a man.



From the Drawing by Rene Godard

GEORGES CLEMENCEAU

Cimarron, the Wild

Cimarron, by Edna Ferber. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Doran. $2.50.

EDNA FERBER has again told a story that carries you, eager, from page to page, and leaves you wishing for more. It is the story of the settling of Oklahoma, of that piece of empire-building which miraculously rushed a territory through all the stages of pioneering and maturing within the memory of many of the readers of the book.

Miss Ferber forestalls the charge of employing melodrama by saying that much "material entirely true was discarded as unfit for use because it was so melodramatic, so absurd as to be too strange for the realm of fiction.

"Anything can have happened in Oklahoma. Practically everything did."

With her instinct for story values, Miss Ferber has presented two unusual and sharply contrasted figures, has united these two by marriage and has set them down in the town of Osage to work out their own destiny and that of the State. The reader is tempted to believe that there really was a Yancey Cravat and a Sabra Venable, whom he married, but the author assures us that they are only composite portraits.

Yancey swung out of the void into Wichita, Kan., in the middle eighties and in the face of all her suitors won Sabra Venable, of the Mississippi Venables and the Louisiana Marcys, with collateral lines of Vians, Greenwoods and Goforths representing all the aristocracies of the South. The disgruntled suitors muttered that Yancey had Indian blood, that he had an Indian wife, that he drank too much, that he certainly was the best shot in the whole Southwest, that he was an adventurer who had spent a year (for good reason) in that abode of desperadoes known as the Cimarron, the wild no-man's-land between Texas and Oklahoma.

Anyhow Yancey had stayed in Wichita five years, had run a newspaper and done a little law work, had married, and begotten a son whom he named after the Cimarron. Five years was a long time; too long for him to stay in one place. Oklahoma had been thrown open to settlement "in a scene like a Fourth of July celebration on Judgment Day," and to Oklahoma Yancey went, taking with him his wife, his son, and small black Isaiah. "An empty wilderness one day—except for an occasional wandering band of Indians—an empire the next," declaimed Yancey in one of his eloquent antitheses. Yancey was always an orator.

Some chapters show Oklahoma in the raw: unpainted houses, flimsy cardboard fronts, red-rutted roads, brazen sun, and not a tree or a bit of green. Street loafers, gamblers, outlaws, Indians, women doing their marketing in calico dresses and sunbonnets—these were Sabra's neighbors in the town of Osage.

Gradually the sunbonnet women made their imprint on Osage. Wallpaper, fashion notes in the Osage Wigwam, published by Yancey, and by Sabra in Yancey's absences, women's clubs, campaigns for civic improvement—such things turned the frontier town into a community that had standards. In this Sabra was a leader. Yancey by this time had taken up his wanderings again. Once in a while he would come back, not explaining, always turning up at a dramatic moment, often just in time to counteract one of Sabra's efforts at conventionalizing the town; each time a little less golden of voice and powerful, a little frayed, yet always ready to defend the outcast, and to champion the Indian.

The wrongs of the Indian were a sore matter with Yancey, and the case of the Indian gets a good presentation in Miss Ferber's novel. She does not forget the ironic stroke of fortune that made the Osage Indians, driven by the Government into the most barren land of all, the recipients of dazzling wealth when oil was discovered in the crumb of desert that had been given to them.

Besides the rush and the zest of the narrative, and the dramatic contrasts of the two chief figures, there are other reasons why this is a book to be remembered. It is a superb example of massing, of selecting and arranging the most effective details out of the great number that must have caught the author's fancy. The style fits the material. It is fluid, in the vernacular; not beautiful or distinguished, but picturesque, and almost as impetuous as Yancey Cravat's own.

Beauty Rare and Strange

The Fair-Haired Victory, by Sacheverell Sitwell. London: Duckworth. 8s. 6d. net. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. **(The Gothick North,** three vols. in one. $5.)

MR. SITWELL'S erudition in out-of-the-way subjects combines with his gift of words to open unused casements of the intellect. We look out at his bidding upon things that are as curiously strange as possible to our own era of oil trusts and mechanical traction.

Readers who have not made acquaintance with the same author's "Visit of the Gypsies" and "These Sad Ruins," the other two volumes of the trilogy of "The Gothick North," completed by "The Fair-Haired Victory," can rest assured that their pleasure in the last will be little diminished by ignorance of the two earlier volumes. It will probably, however, send them in haste back to these other volumes.

The reason why there is little if any sense of loss in reading this latest book independently of the remainder of the trilogy is the (apparently deliberate) looseness of form adopted by Mr. Sitwell. Only when his easy-going and associational method leads him into too much slackness of style can one reasonably object to his manner. The total effect of his disquisition running through the trilogy is to rouse the reader's imagination to a renewed wonder at the unity which underlies the amazing diversity of the works of man.

Curious Information

Mr. Sitwell's main theme, or that which is ostensibly his main theme—the hegemony in mediæval Europe of the fair-haired Norse conquerors who, according to him, were the force behind chivalry and the Crusades—can be regarded as a convenient framework, in which his discursive intelligence has exercised itself by filling in rich details and provocative ideas.

The architecture, miniature painting, illuminating of manuscripts and other mediæval testimonies to a productive impulse which he has already touched upon are described in stranger forms than ever in this volume. He finds it a simple thing to leap from monasteries of Europe and Asia Minor to Indian and Persian temples.

At one moment we imbibe curious information about forgotten miniature painters in Europe, not only monks but such layworkers as Maria Sibylla Merian, the Dutch botanist and flower and insect painter, and her daughter, who spent their lives engraving and painting drawings of surprising artistic and scientific value. The next moment we listen to Mr. Sitwell describe a wonderful Book of Hours, and a beautifully illustrated manuscript of the poems of Christine de Pisan. As we listen, an object lesson is being taught us, of the transition from the feudal age to the Renaissance. But a little later we are transported to Persia, and invited to inspect with Mr. Sitwell the marvelous art of miniature painting and caligraphy which seems to have reached its utmost development in the work of Bihzad. "Let us try to imagine this world so strange to our experience!" So Mr. Sitwell exclaims halfway through his entrancing account of these forgotten wonders, and we find that some measure of success is not beyond our scope while we read him.

Persian Refinements

From Persia by association we soon find ourselves in India, where, as in Persia, in complicated detail of architecture, and "the jeweled inlay, the pierced lattices, the marble swimming-baths, the arches, fretted like shells and of lucent pearl-like marble," as in the exquisite delicacies of Persian manuscripts, the refinements were those of decay. In one of many helpful generalizations the author observes:

"As for the strict and authentic Gothick of the West, building activity was on such a prodigal scale of magnificence that very few projects ever reached to Oriental finish and perfection. The nervous suppleness of the Gothick mind caused constant changes of plan, and it is not rational to expect the sort of homogeneity over a long stretch of years that is to be found in some buildings of the Baroque period, or in Southern India."

There was also another reason why the wonderful miniature art of a Bihzad, writing and illuminating his precious manuscript, showed "refinements and delicacies of which no European has ever been capable in the arts. It is not only patience which is lacking, but it may be thought with reason that these artists who never touched alcohol or tobacco must have possessed a steadier eye and hand than has been granted to any European, even in the virtuous vacuum of the cloister."

Mr. Sitwell throws out the suggestion that, if classical literature had perished in the centuries of barbarism, northern European art might have passed through recurring phases of rigid perfection, repeating the same triumphs, obeying the same rules, as did the art of Muhammadan countries.

R. L. MEGROZ.

Elusive as a Shadow

Winter Sonata, by Dorothy Edwards. New York: Dutton. $2.

DOROTHY EDWARDS'S novel is for the few. The story begins anywhere and ends nowhere. It is made up of a series of reports of infinitesimal acts and minute external variations in the conduct of the characters, interspersed with some charming, fragmentary views of an English village in winter.

The book opens with the coming of winter and the advent of Arnold Nettle, who comes to work in the telegraph office; a tall, thin, slender-necked, bashful young man. He becomes acquainted with the Neran sisters, who live in a white house on the hill. Olivia, who has a round pale face and large, rather sad eyes, and Eleanor, who has very pretty blue eyes; and their aunt, Mrs. Curle, and her son George, who thinks he is a philosopher but is very good-natured about it. They also have a guest, little, elegant Mr. Premiss who writes books and philanders. Besides these there are the Clarks, with whom Mr. Nettle lodges. Mrs. Clark, who usually looks cross because her daughter troubles her; the daughter, Pauline, who is the most full-bodied person in the book, and a wide-eyed, open-mouthed little son, Alexander.

Mr. Nettle calls on the Nerans, he thinks Olivia is lovely, he lets Pauline into the house when she has stayed out too late with some of the choir boys, and he receives calls from the denizens of the white house on the hill. They talk, and walk, and are bored. Mr. Premiss makes a little love to all the ladies and then goes away. And Mr. Nettle goes to call on the Nerans again. Winter is over. That is about all.

Oh, yes, they laugh. On almost every page we read that someone laughed and said—or someone else said with a smile. A composite of the book would be a smile reaching from cover to cover, and a loud cachinnation, plus some pale-gray loveliness. Yet no one is ever jolly, or even happy. Once in a while the reader really laughs, in spite of himself. He laughs, for instance, when George, the philosopher, walking rapidly in the garden, quite put out because his philosophy is not appreciated by his family, takes care each time in his perambulations to and fro to lift his foot so as not to hurt the little crocuses. That is delicious, and there are other bits quite as titillating.

Miss Edwards has described scenes without trying to tell what they mean; she records occurrences without attempting to show their cause and effect. This is not to everyone's taste, but nearly everyone will admit that she has shown remarkable restraint in keeping so precisely to her chosen method. If artistry means the perfect adaptation of the means to the end desired, Miss Edwards is an artist.

Woodcut by Charles Gardner for Dorothy Edwards's "Winter Sonata"

A Saint and a Dreamer

Mahatma Gandhi's Ideas, by C. F. Andrews. London: George Allen & Unwin. 12s. 6d. net. New York: Macmillan. $3.

"INDIA is a country of nonsense." This is no saying of an anti-Hindu like Lord Macaulay, but is a pronouncement of Mr. Gandhi himself. Despite all that has been written by the most sympathetic pen of his affectionate friend, C. F. Andrews, and all that the world knows of Mr. Gandhi's saintly character and high intentions, it is impossible to study the volume with regard to his ideas without feeling that the above remark stands as its keynote. Mr. Gandhi is an intensely orthodox Hindu and his strength with the masses of India lies in his very Hinduism. Swami Dayanand, the leader of that reforming sect, the Arya Samaj, has attempted to remove many of the weaknesses of Hinduism in the sight of men of the West and of educated Indians, but Mr. Gandhi makes no such compromise. He believes in the Hindu scriptures, and in renouncing all acquisition or possession of wealth. He clings also to the Hindu caste system, upholds cow protection and does not disbelieve in idol worship.

After studying Christianity he rejected it, but it seems incongruous for him to condemn that religion because its adherents do not always live fully up to its standard, while he holds to Hinduism despite the many evils which he himself denounces that are closely linked with that religion. He is opposed to the treatment meted out to untouchables, to infant marriages, and other defects, but all such reforming attempts on his part have landed him in difficulties. The religion of the Hindu caste system produces in his opinion national well-being, but when he believes in the desirability of keeping not only Hindus away from Muhammadans but subdivisions of Hindus separate from one another, he adheres to the line of thought which makes untouchability and child marriage natural consequences. If only Brahmans, Khatris and Vaish are to be considered as twice born and to belong by birthright to the original Hindu community, it follows that it is difficult even to adjust the Shudras into a democratic society and the untouchables are liable to be treated as a separate class. Where, again, each caste is considered as a brotherhood and men must marry within very limited groups, conditions arise which lead on automatically to infant marriages and girl widows.

Mr. Gandhi argues that India's salvation consists in unlearning what she has learned from the West. Railways, telegraphs, telephones, lawyers, manufactories and such like have all to go. In other ways also he has no constructive policy, and if, as has happened several times already, disasters take place as a result of his teachings, the only remedy that he himself offers is that he should do a personal fast.

There is much to admire in a most lovable character, but Western readers of the volume will find the word "nonsense" coming again and again to their lips, and those most interested in the advancement of the great India of many communities will regret that Mr. Gandhi, who counts as the leading Hindu of the present day, is not more helpful for practical purposes.

An Ancient Babylonian City

History and Monuments of Ur, by C. J. Gadd. New York: Dutton. $4.85.

ONLY three-quarters of a century ago Ur of the Chaldees was but a name of a forgotten city. Aside from four allusions to this locality in the Old Testament with reference to the childhood of Abraham, no information about this place was available to the Biblical student. Until J. E. Taylor, through the fortunate discovery of some inscriptions at Tell al-Muqayyar in Southern Babylonia (1854), identified that mound with the buried and long forgotten city of Ur, the location of the birthplace of Abraham was shrouded in so deep a mystery that the wildest guesses, ranging from Erech in the South to Edessa in the North, were current among scholars. Today, conversely, it is possible for Mr. Gadd of the British Museum, thanks to the results of archæological excavations begun in 1919 and brilliantly directed by C. L. Woolley since 1922, to devote a whole volume to the vicissitudes of the city of Ur during the four millennia of its checkered career. This is the first attempt to write the history of a single ancient Babylonian city; the experiment has been so successful that it will doubtless inspire similar monographs.

Mr. Gadd, who is one of the most distinguished Assyriologists of our day, gathers and sifts all available information on the varied fortunes of Ur, derived chiefly from the recent excavations, and, weaving these scattered threads into a colorful fabric, writes a history that, in spite of the inevitable gaps and the meagerness of personal detail, is a model of lucidity, thoroughness and judicious caution. In fact, some readers probably will wish that, in places, the author had been less cautious and had boldly made his choice among the various possibilities which he presents to the reader without committing himself to any one of them; others, however, will be grateful to Mr. Gadd for offering them crumbs of actual history rather than the opulent viands of fiction.

The description of the monuments is woven into the recital of the political history of the city, which covers a span of nearly four millennia, from about 3500 (or a few centuries later, cf. p. 40) to about 535 B. C. (cf. p. 253). Most conspicuous of all monuments, the huge siggurat, or temple-tower, which seems to have been a miniature representation of the whole world, was built under the first rulers of the third dynasty, the glorious period in which Ur attained the apex of its political prestige and opulent splendor (although in artistic excellence the earliest period remained unsurpassed). Around this colossal structure rose the temple of the moon-god and the one of his consort; the court of law, storage rooms and numerous business offices. The religious rites and the daily life of the population are well known through the decipherment of numerous Sumerian records that have been unearthed. The earliest tombs have yielded an astonishing treasure of artistic objects.

In commending this volume to those interested in ancient history, it should also be said that it is profusely illustrated, and that it has a copious alphabetical index as well as bibliographical notes.

ROBERT H. PFIEFFER.

An Iberian on Iberia

A History of Iberian Civilization, by J. P. de Oliveira Martins, translated by Aubrey F. G. Bell, with a preface by S. de Madariaga. London and New York: Oxford University Press. 12s. 6d.; $5.

NO ONE who has awakened to the significance of the fact that the New World is divided between the fundamentally English and Iberian civilizations can afford to neglect Martins, whose classic interpretation of Iberian history has at last been translated, 50 years after its first appearance in Lisbon.

The growing interest in a nation which, in Senor Madariaga's words, might be described as "a firm of Empire builders gone out of business," is not merely morbid or pedantic. There is a feeling in the air that the past and future value of the Iberian contribution has been misinterpreted and misunderstood; that it is destined to be of new importance, and that there has been too much righteous crowing over the Spanish decadence and a glib ignorance of the character and forces which made the Spanish greatness.

To these misunderstandings Martins is an admirable corrective, and although one may boggle at certain of his statements of fact, he is as essentially sound and readable today as ever. Half a century has passed and he is not seriously dated.

Fundamentally an Artist

He is the kind of historian who is peculiarly sympathetic to our age. Fundamentally an artist—his first book was a novel, a bad one it is true, but he might have made a good novelist—he has the watch-the-tendencies-and-the-facts-will-take-care-of-themselves attitude which entices one to think of him as the benevolent uncle of the modern school of historical portraiture. The circumstances of his life were such that, between commerce and politics, he had not the time to acquire the virtues or vices of the conventional historian. It is true he thought himself scientific and detached, but detachment is not a quality one can hope for in a Portuguese liberal of the nineteenth century, or perhaps in anybody else, as far as that goes. A man who is not a partisan has no feeling, and a man without feeling cannot understand.

What is remarkable about Martins is the clearness and decision of his fervor, his typically Iberian regional spirit—thus, Camoëns is the greatest poet in the world, and the Portuguese navigators are men of tragedy and restraint, while the Castilians are figures of comedy!—his power of synthesis, his capacity for commanding the whole perspective of the Iberian scene. One may, for instance, agree with Mr. Bell that Martins is careless about dates and shaky when he discusses the Siçlo De Oro, but he is so stimulating and fundamentally sound that this rather smacks of twitting Keats for putting the wrong man on the peak in Darien.

Mr. Bell informs us that Martins is unfair to the Jesuits. One can reply that not only the Humanists and the Protestants, but the Popes themselves have hard things to say of that order; and a more penetrating and understanding exposition of the primitive mysticism and ultimate formalized corruption of the order than that of Martins is hard to imagine.

Not Infallible

However, Mr. Bell is right in showing us that Martins was not infallible. His judgments on the northern European races are as superficial as his interpretation of "Don Quixote." But the interest of Martins's work lies in its consistent presentation of the conflict that is fundamental in Spanish character and institutions. "The originality of the Iberian civilization consists," he says, "precisely in the fact that it seeks, for a genius which is essentially non-European, forms which belong to the social and historical development of the Aryan races of Europe."

Accepting the theory of the African origin of the race, he picks out the African material which is woven into the Roman and Visigothic pattern and traces from its source the development of that outstanding mark of the Spanish state: the monarch presiding over a democracy. "We are as noble as the king, only not as rich."

The Visigothic "encampment," he shows, was unimportant except in one vital matter: the African intolerance in the Spanish character was developed by the pre-eminence of religious authority in juridical institutions, and Martins agrees with Montesquieu that "the modern Inquisition owes all its views and principles to the Visigothic code."

Martins's brilliantly generalized story ends virtually in the early seventeenth century, when the peak of the Spanish achievement had been attained. There is a hurried and suggestive summary of the course of the decadence. He sees the things which made Spain great become formalized and exaggerated until they are signals of her decline, and he concludes on a note of affirmation which the events of the last 50 years undoubtedly have justified. Spain presents the spectacle of a country which, throughout its history, has never needed to be made democratic because it was instinctively democratic long before the modern world knew what democracy was.

V. S. P.

Paganini of Genoa, by Lillian Day. (New York: Macaulay. $3.50) may be recommended to those who fancy a biography which reads like fiction yet is founded upon fact. The author evidently has tapped unusual sources in compiling this volume concerning the most enigmatic violin virtuoso in history, and from these sources she has drawn material for an entertaining narrative. Contrary to the publisher's statement, this is not the "first complete biography" of Paganini in English. As a matter of fact, there probably never will be one, since the reading public sensibly refuses to be needlessly bored. However, Miss Day succeeds in carrying her reader forward from the year of Paganini's birth in 1782 with surprisingly few dull pages. In an effort to provide a thread upon which to string her story, she utilizes Paganini's "secret." Since his "secret" ceased to be a mystery during his own lifetime, Miss Day's thread becomes almost as thin as the strings with which the virtuoso cunningly strung his instrument.

* * *

"C. E. Montague: A Memoir," by Oliver Elton, reviewed on this page Nov. 2, last, in the English edition (Chatto & Windus) is published in the United States by Doubleday Doran.

* * *

Lippincott has published in the United States E. V. Lucas's novel, "Windfall's Eve," the English edition of which (Methuen) was reviewed in these columns Aug. 21, 1929.

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THE HOME FORUM

Artists. A Humble Dissertation

THE other day as I mused among my recollections of the genus artist—and I use the word in its widest sense to include those devoted to different branches of artistic endeavor—I was reminded that the average man entertains a misconception of that elusive thing which is called, for lack of a better word, the artistic temperament. To some it associates itself with long hair, erratic garments, and unconventional manners; to others it conjures up visions of an autocratic tyrant; to most it means something vaguely mysterious and queer. I have known artists long haired and short haired, erratically and conventionally garbed; artists who were recluse in habit, artists who were joyfully gregarious; artists of a childlike character, others of serious mien; artists fiery, artists placid: in fact, as varied in their characteristics as the human race itself. Yet in all of these widely different individuals appeared the golden thread of such qualities as distinguish the true artist; that fine balance of intellect and emotion which, when fused with the spark of inspiration, enables them to translate the intangible beauty they envision into apprehensible terms.

Many persons make the mistake of regarding the human vagaries of the artist as constituting the temperament peculiar to his kind; whereas the accentuation of such traits is often but the result of the indulgence accorded by society to its talented children. Long hair, erratic garb, or an autocratic temper never contributed to the production of a masterpiece; though they may sometimes indicate the artist's impatience of unnecessary paraphernalia. It must always be remembered that he is unceasingly the servant of that inner vision which beckons him on to the perfection that no material medium is adequate to reproduce. Whether he attempts to carve it in marble, blazon it in color, mold it in words, or send it throbbing out in music, the outward form is still unequal to formulating his conception, incapable of reproducing in its fullness the flowing surge of his inspiration. How often have I seen a half-finished canvas impatiently discarded, or the work abruptly wiped out with a few sweeping strokes in a neutral color; how many a gorged waste basket mutely testifies to the pitiless destruction of good material because it has failed to render the full value of artistic perception. The artist is ever in pursuit of that completeness which always seems just round the corner, always sharpening his technical weapons for a fresh attack; and while he is often joyfully aware of work well done, he is continually spurred forward toward the unattained. Even his holidays—if it can be said that he ever truly takes one—are but a continuation of this daily endeavor. Witness your painter absorbed in the contemplation of a Swiss mountain range, or making a canvas to reflect some sun-drenched corner of Italy; observe the writer, pencil in hand, attempting to reduce to words the glowing beauty of a blue lake surrounded by crystalline peaks. Unswerving devotion to his purpose of giving forth the beauty which delights him, indefatigable patience, the humility that is never satisfied with past achievement, all these mark the genuine artist; and it is only by virtue of qualities, combined in the true artistic temperament, that the world enjoys its masterpieces of art, literature, music.

I remember once being asked by John Sargent—while in his studio with a friend whose portrait he was painting—whether I thought a certain shadow in the face was too deeply accentuated. Being very young at the time, I did not recognize the humility of one intent on perfect achievement, and was reduced to embarrassed silence by this query from such a master. Thinking he was laughing at me, I refused to reply. After a few moments he turned to his easel with a sigh, and I, covertly watching, presently saw him lighten the offending shadow, which I had secretly thought too dark. Not till long afterward did I realize that he wanted an answer, that he was quite simply seeking the point of view of a pair of unbiased eyes.

A striking example of the artist's unceasingly keen powers of observation was furnished me at another time—and most amusingly—by no less a person than Henry James. I was listening—silently as became the youngling of my day—to the after-dinner talk of a brilliant group of which he was one. They were discussing the work of a rising author, and somebody expressed the opinion that it was still rather crude. I remember thinking it strange that the work of anyone as old as he—his age had been mentioned as thirty-five—could possibly be so characterized. I did not utter a word, yet the guest of honor looked across at me and remarked, "You, my dear child, have not yet arrived at the age of crudity"; whereat a wave of laughter broke over the room. Who would have thought that those heavy-lidded eyes were keen enough to catch the fleeting expression of a child's face! Yet a moment's thought will convince anyone who has read Henry James' words that their profoundly analytical quality could only have been acquired after years of patiently observing his fellow men.

I must admit, however, that artists are sometimes a little difficult to fit into a well-ordered household. They are notoriously erratic about meals, ravenously demanding food at inappropriate moments. They are prone to become vague and distracted when some new idea for picture, book, or symphony is hatching. Anyone or anything may become material for the latest endeavor. The dining room may suddenly be turned into a studio, somewhat to the discomfiture of the banished family; the children may be snatched from their play to pose before a flaming border of Shirley poppies in the garden; and I have known an entire house party to be pressed into the service to aid in trying out a composer's latest experiments in orchestration. Everyone knows it is almost impossible to communicate a message, however important, to an author in the throes of composition behind a locked door. And the whole fraternity is likely to have disturbingly different views on a multitude of subjects that the average man comfortably believes to have been permanently settled.

But if our artists cannot be pressed into the mold of ordinary affairs, if they are impatient of mundane restraints, let us remember how dull the workaday world would be without them. To their particular abilities we owe some of our happiest moments of recreation; to them we look to give voice to those urges for which we do not find an adequate outlet, but which we have so often found expressed for us in some work of art. And I, for one, find them stimulating companions, and am content to name some acquaintance with them as among the most pleasant of my experiences. M. A. L. N.

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Weeds Above the Snow

Letting my eyes come back from the mountain ledges to the pasture at my feet, I am aware of the loveliest part of the whole great etching which is the visible world today. The weed-tops above the snow! To the farmer, at least, they are weeds. Some of them are the ghosts of our fairest flowers Dried now to a russet or straw-brown, in some lights almost an old-gold, or, in the case of hardhack and shrubby cinquefoil, to a deep chocolate, these dead stalks stand up rigid above the snow, and each one reveals all that it possesses of linear charm and intricacy. And how much that almost invariably is! Here, in a space of a few feet near the fence, where for some reason the cows did not crop the pasture close last summer, the etcher's needle has fixed in beauty no less than a score of different designs, some of them as lovely as a snow crystal. Take, for example, that spray of wood asters. The stem rises above the crust, and then curves gracefully downward, throwing out wiry branchlets, each branchlet hung with tiny stars, each star the shell that once held a pale-blue flower.

They are no less lovely, surely, than the flowers—these stiff little straw-brown stars etched on the gleaming snow. Beside them are the brown plumes of goldenrod, the dried flower-cups like rayed pin-heads; with what tool did the etcher make so many perfect, star-edged dots? The Queen Anne's lace has half closed its cups—cups of open ribs and diaphanous rim, which hold each its little dab of snow. Amid them all are many grasses, fairy plumes of such delicacy that the artist's needle must merely have breathed against the blackened plate. A mullein stalk by the fence is a gaudy thing, a big, grandiloquent straight line, borne down heavily upon for the sake of contrast. But beside it, and quite as tall, a milkweed is bursting open its pods like gray and ocher orchids, and a tall wild lettuce, ugliest of weeds (always excepting the burdock) in summer, is now a slender spire, flowering at its peak into a hundred feathery little rosettes. To one who loves pure line and pattern this small garden of weed-tops above the snow by the pasture fence—even the fence-posts go marching along, stroke, stroke, stroke of black across the snow in a quaint procession, could be a source of almost endless study and delight.—From "In Berkshire Fields," by WALTER KING STONE.

Pablo to His Parrot

You think I nothing else must do
But feed my almond nuts to you,
But how will Pedro make the dime
If you eat somethings all the time?
A fruit stand does not make so much
When every one the fruit must touch,
When little girls with curly hair
Look at my peach with wishing stare,
And little boys a penny bring
When two cents is most every thing.

Now here is one more little bite—
Tell Pablo what to do tonight,
For pretty soon it comes the dark,
And over in San Pedro Park
My *madre* lights a fire to make
Tortillas for *fiesta* bake.
Cinco de Mayo brings a crowd,
She wants me I shall call aloud,
"*Tortillas y tamales*,"—then
To stay and help and call again.

But soon, my *senorita* comes!
A soft, sweet Spanish tune she hums,
And taps the music that she feels,
(Her little shoes have scarlet heels).
Her eyes like black persimmons shine—
I pray so hard she will be mine.
Tonight the tango we would dance
And if she gives me courage glance,
Pablo will whisper in her ear,
"*Oh, cara mia*—oh, my dear!"

My *madre*, she is no more young,
So how must Pedro tell his tongue?
To cry *tortillas* far and near,
Or whisper in Juanita's ear?

HAZEL HARPER HARRIS.

A Livingstone Incident

As he drew close to civilization it seemed as if, after all, he would be beaten. His men became so cowed and disheartened by the unceasing obstacles that they wanted to return. "If you go back," said the indomitable Doctor, "I will go on alone." He went into the tent to pray. Presently they came to him. "We will never leave you: we have only spoken in the bitterness of our spirits. Where you go we will go. . . ."

One petty chief after another worried him with their demands. Nothing could placate them. The more humbly he spoke the more exacting they became. The fighting spirit of the party at last was roused. "Let them begin," he heard his men say in a kind of desperation. "That's what we want." But when by their leader's conciliatory policy they managed to get clear of difficulties they would remark thankfully, "We are children of Jesus."

One evening there remained the last obstacle between them and the Portuguese sphere of influence, a river which it was impossible to cross without canoes. The Doctor, now without a change of clothing, spent a miserable night under his blanket, the only article he had left, but grateful to God for having been brought so far in safety. Next morning the party moved down to the river. A chief and his people stood on guard. Livingstone heard the ultimatum—"Deliver up one of your men or go back the way you came." "I will give you my blanket," he replied, "but only after we cross," and ordered his men to go for the canoes. They hesitated, afraid of being attacked.

Livingstone went into his tattered tent.

At that moment there appeared a half-caste Portuguese, a sergeant of militia, who had come over in search of beeswax. When he took in the situation he told the men to proceed to the ferry, and they all moved off. . . . The party crossed into safety and reached the militia quarters, where Livingstone had what was to him a "magnificent breakfast" of native food.—W. P. LIVINGSTONE, in "The Story of David Livingstone."

Moss Roses

The old moss rose bush grew in the corner of the yard next to the white picket fence and very close to the wires that inclosed the orchard, being perhaps fifty feet from the old stone house. Rather a distance for the Child to go, but many venturesome steps between flower beds could be risked for that enchanted spot.

It was a severe looking bush—thorny and forbidding when no blossoms were on it. But, oh, what a transformation when the big deep-blush roses came. And the velvety sweetness! On tiptoes the Child reached for a whiff. Such a delicious odor! After a long sweet inhalation, she would turn and play Ring-Around-the-Rosy all by herself. Or, was it an elfin dance? Another lugubrious whiff and then an ecstatic roll on the grass.

The Child had heard her older brothers and sisters tell about other countries far, far away. The ones they studied about in their "jogefy." Those places must have had loads and loads of moss rose bushes growing there! Else, why would they have been so wonderful?

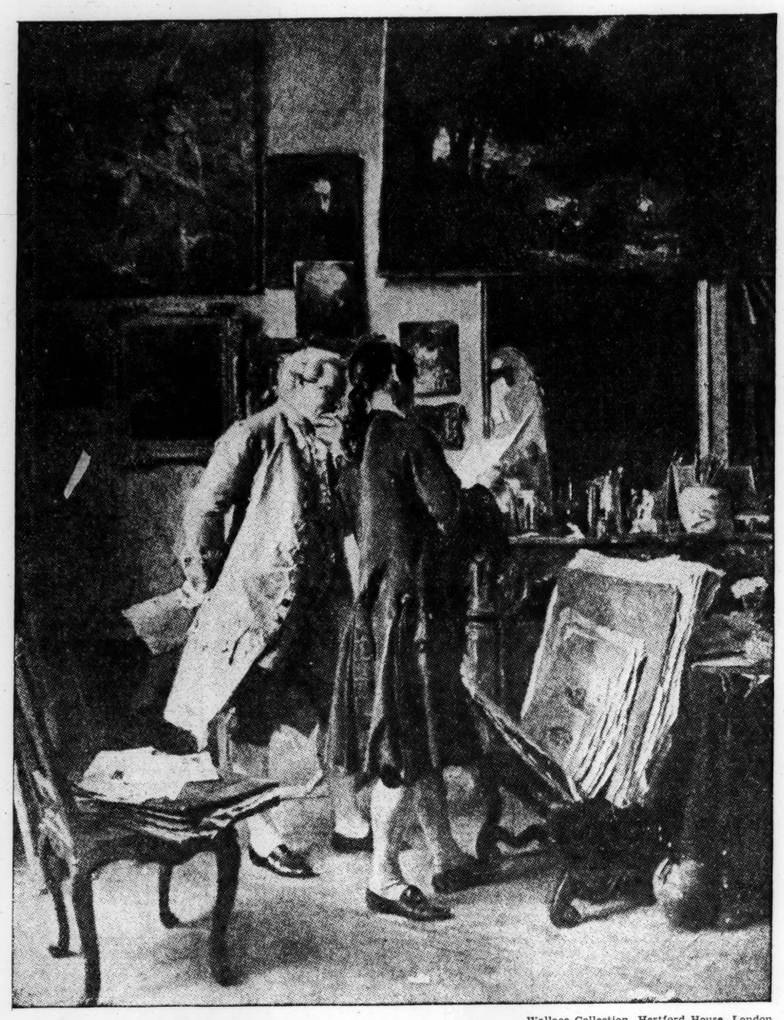
Once, when she had tried to break the long thorny stem, she had found that roses were to look at, not to handle!

Of course her mother sometimes cut the blossoms with scissors and put them in a vase in the parlor. And they were beautiful, but for some reason they did not make the Child want to frisk and dream and sing as they did when they were on the bush.

Dear old Dr. Manning came to stay at their home for a few days while the roses were in bloom. He was a minister, a gentle white-haired man that always took the Child on his knees and told Bible stories to her in a way that no one else could. She had led him out to the old rose bush. He did not take out his knife and cut off the blossoms as others did. He stood with the Child and gazed and smiled. He understood!

Dear moss rose of the long ago! The perfume of the Orient was held within its heart, the vermilion of the sunset was mellowed in its petals, the deep glow of autumn was held captive until the warm touch of spring liberated it as color, color, color!

There are hybrids—blended beauties of rare varieties; there are tea roses and ramblers. Beautiful—yes. But the old moss rose! It stands alone. For what is so beautiful a flower as sweet memory?



Wallace Collection, Hertford House, London

The Print Collector. From the Painting by Meissonier.

"THE Print Collector" (L'Amateurs d'Estampes), by Jean Louis Ernest Meissonier of Paris, in the last century, is one of the collection of paintings made by Richard, fourth Marquess of Hertford, during his long residence in Paris, which became the basis of the notable museum given to the British Nation in 1894, a collection not only of paintings, but of rare examples of the minor arts, including old French furniture by Buhl and Reisener, Sevres pottery, Renaissance enamels, medallions by Gouthiere, small bronzes, armor and other objects.

This well drawn and delicately colored work by Meissonier is done on a panel no larger than fourteen and one-half inches by eleven and one-half inches; he worked very often in the miniature genre, of which there are several more in Hertford House—yet he could paint sweeping canvases, full of action; especially when he was doing military subjects, as his "Retreat from Moscow, 1814," and his "Friedland, 1807," the latter now in the Metropolitan Museum, New York, a stirring canvas full of dashing horses and brilliantly uniformed riders saluting their leader, Napoleon.

The well-posed central figure is the collector, himself an artist, showing his collection to his visitor, who may be a prospective purchaser with a favored print reserved in the hand behind his back, who in carefully curled and powdered hair and handsome light coat, is about town for the day. The studio might be Meissonier's own; besides the print albums, there are paintings framed and unframed, hung with little attempt at order, up from under foot. His easel leans in the left corner; the large unframed painting on the wall above it is a sketch of Meissonier's work "Samson Smiting the Philistines with the Jaw-Bone of an Ass." His brushes and accessories for working in oils stand on the marble mantel, where their oiliness will do least damage. The general disarrangement of the place, and the absorbed interest of the men in the prints indicate that this is a subject and an interior familiar to Meissonier.

The color is pleasing, soft tones of green and brown, with spots of white, light blue, and red. The walls are two tones of green, the cover of the table and the landscape foliage are of the darker green, as is the graceful coat of the collector, with its black shadows; the coat on the other figure is buff, the furniture and the floor are warmer brown; white is introduced in the powdered hair, the paper of the prints, and the hose; there is red on the chair covers and in the print albums; light blue is placed in the sky of the small framed landscape, in the Chinese jar on the mantel, and in the light and shade of the white hose. Everywhere the color is soft and with no opacity. The careful execution of detail assures us that Meissonier cared himself for this little interior, and it is a painting that has given pleasure to many admirers of art, who with the visitor and Meissonier have sympathetically looked over the shoulder of the collector.

Now

Now the bright crocus flames, and now
The slim narcissus takes the rain,
And, straying o'er the mountain's brow,
The daffodils bud again.
The thousand blossoms wax and wane
On wold, and heath, and fragrant bough.

—MELEAGER. Translation by ANDREW LANG.

Wirksames Gebet

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

WIR lesen in der Heiligen Schrift, daß die Jünger Jesu den Meister baten: „Herr, lehre uns beten", worauf er ihnen das Gebet des Herrn gab, das in der Fassung im Evangelium des Matthäus seitdem im christlichen Gottesdienste gebraucht wird.

Viele Menschen haben dieses Gebet wohl fleißig und oft gebetet und sind dennoch niedergedrückt worden, weil es anscheinend nicht erhört worden ist. Manche haben die erste Tatsache darin nicht erfaßt, nämlich, daß Gott der Vater aller ist. Andere haben den Willen Gottes für willkürlich und streng gehalten und haben daher mit Furcht und Zittern gebetet: „Dein Wille geschehe". Manche hatten nicht genügend Glauben, zu wünschen, daß nur die täglichen Bedürfnisse befriedigt werden möchten; wieder andere, die nicht verstanden, wie sie denen vergeben könnten, die ihnen unrecht getan hatten, hielten es für hoffnungslos, um Vergebung zu bitten. So kam es, daß das Gebet des Herrn vielfach pflichtgemäß oder gedankenlos wiederholt wurde, wobei die Worte jenes liebliche und gesegnete Bewußtsein des Einsseins mit Gott dem Vater, das unser Meister gewiß allen, die es beten, bringen wollte, gar nicht zu wecken schienen. Die Offenbarung der Christlichen Wissenschaft läßt uns jedoch das Gebet des Herrn als anwendbar, ja, als das Gebet erkennen, das jedes Bedürfnis befriedigt, indem es die Menschen Gott, dem Vater aller, näher bringt.

Auf Seite 17 des christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuchs „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" gibt Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft folgende geistige Auslegung des letzten Satzes: „Denn dein ist das Reich und die Kraft und die Herrlichkeit in Ewigkeit. Denn Gott ist unendlich, alle Kraft, alles Leben, alle Wahrheit, alle Liebe, über allem und Alles". Diese Erklärung für Gott stimmt ganz genau mit den Lehren der Bibel—der Propheten, Christi Jesu und seiner Apostel—überein. Mose sprach von Gott als „einem Gott der Wahrheit" (engl. Bibel); Jeremia erkannte Ihn als den, „der Himmel und Erde füllt"; David schrieb Ihm alle Macht und Majestät zu; Johannes sagte, Er sei die Liebe; und der Meister sprach von Ihm als dem Leben.

Damit also unsere Gebete wirkungsvoll seien, müssen wir zu einem Gott beten, der nicht körperlich, kein verherrlichter Sterblicher, sondern das allmächtige Leben, die allmächtige Liebe, die allmächtige Wahrheit ist. Wäre Gott körperlich, so müßte alle Hoffnung auf Erlösung schwinden; denn ein körperlicher Gott könnte nur körperliche Segnungen spenden. Wohin könnten sich dann die Menschen wenden, um Weisheit, Einsicht, Lauterkeit, Liebe, Dankbarkeit, Ehrlichkeit, Glauben, Mut, Herrschaft und alle geistigen und seelischen Eigenschaften zu erlangen, aus denen der vorbildliche geistige Mensch besteht?

Im 1. Kapitel des 1. Buchs Mose finden wir den Bericht über die geistige Schöpfung, worin es heißt, daß der Mensch zum Bild und Gleichnis Gottes geschaffen wurde. Der Mensch widerspiegelt daher die Merkmale und Eigenschaften seines Schöpfers. Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt diese große Tatsache. Auf Seite 12 in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit erklärt Mrs. Eddy, daß die Gebete des Meisters „tiefe und gewissenhafte Bezeugungen der Wahrheit waren—Bezeugungen von des Menschen Gleichheit mit Gott und von des Menschen Einheit mit Wahrheit und Liebe". Jesus wußte, daß er mit Gott nicht zu rechten und Ihn nicht um Segnungen anzuflehen brauchte. Er wußte, daß der Mensch, der vorbildliche geistige Mensch, Gott, das Gute, stets widerspiegelt. Braucht die unendliche Liebe gebeten zu werden, die Liebe zu bleiben? Muß Gott, die Liebe, beständig daran erinnert werden, Seine Lieben zu segnen? Erhört die Liebe das Gebet des einen, und weigert sie sich, das eines andern zu erhören? Die Liebe ist immer bereit zu segnen. Das Leben strömt immer Leben aus. Die Wahrheit ist nie ungewiß. Brauchen die im breiten Strom schwimmenden Fische darum zu ringen, daß sie in ihr Lebenselement gelangen? Nein, sie leben ja darin. Haben die Bäume am Flußufer nicht beständig die Feuchtigkeit, die sie brauchen, um zu grünen und zu blühen? Gewiß, sie greifen ganz natürlich danach und nehmen sie auf, und sie versagt ihnen nicht.

Die Gebete Christi Jesu schlossen Bitte, Danksagung und Bekräftigung in sich. Nach Jakobus „vermag des Gerechten Gebet viel, wenn es ernstlich ist"; und die Lehren der Christlichen Wissenschaft zeigen, daß das Gebet des Herrn ein Gebet der Bitte, der Bekräftigung und des geistigen Verständnisses ist und daß es auf der gesegneten Gewißheit beruht, daß Gott das All in allem ist, und daß der Mensch das unendlich Gute jetzt widerspiegelt.

Mögen also alle, die recht beten wollen, sich in kindlichem Glauben an die Bibel und an Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, die christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbücher, wenden! Und in dem Maße, wie sie Gott und Seine Idee, den Menschen, recht verstehen lernen, werden sie finden, daß sie sich nicht bloß in Not sondern beständig im Gebet an Gott wenden, und zwar in dem herrlichen Gefühl ununterbrochenen Einsseins mit dem Vater.

Wenden wir uns so im Gebet an Gott, so wird es uns klar, daß Gesundheit, Eintracht und Freudigkeit stets gegenwärtig sind und allen zur Verfügung stehen.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Ruins at Girgenti

Though ranged in a row along the same cornice, the temples at Girgenti, originally at least six in number, were not so disposed that any of their architectural lines should be exactly parallel. The Greeks disliked formality; the carefully calculated asymmetry in the disposition of their groups of buildings secured variety of effect as well as a broken surface for the display of light and shadow. This is very noticeable on the Acropolis of Athens, where, however regular may be the several buildings, all are placed at different angles to each other and the hill.

Only two of the Girgenti temples survive in any degree of perfection, the so-called Concordia and the Juno Lacinia. The rest are but mere heaps of mighty ruins, with here and there a broken column, and in one place an angle of a pediment raised upon a group of pillars. The foundations of masonry which supported them and the drums of their gigantic columns are tufted with wild palm, aloe asphodel and crimson snapdragon. Yellow blossoming sage, and mint, and lavender, and mignonette, sprout in the crevices where snakes and lizards harbour. The grass around is gemmed with blue pimpernel and convolvulus. Gladiolus springs amid the young corn-blades beneath the almond trees; while a beautiful little iris makes the most unpromising places brilliant with its delicate greys and blues. . . .

Thus the whole scene is a bright wilderness, less radiant but more touching than when processions of men and maidens bearings urns and laurel branches, crowned with ivy or with myrtle, paced along those sandstone roads, chanting pæans and prosodial hymns, toward the glistening Propylæa.—From "Sketches and Studies in Italy and Greece," by JOHN ADDINGTON SYMONDS.

Effectual Prayer

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IT IS recorded in the Scriptures that the disciples of Jesus made this request: "Lord, teach us to pray;" and he gave them the Lord's Prayer, Matthew's version of which has since been used in Christian worship.

Many may have prayed this prayer diligently and often, and yet have been cast down because it has seemed to meet with no response. Some have failed to grasp the first fact it sets forth, namely, that God is the Father of all. Others have looked upon God's will as arbitrary and stern, and so in fear and trembling have prayed, "Thy will be done." The faith of some has not been large enough to desire only that the needs of the day should be met; and, because they have not understood how to forgive those who have wronged them, still others have felt the hopelessness of asking forgiveness. So, in many cases, the Lord's Prayer has come to be rehearsed as a duty or as a vain repetition, the words seeming to be far removed from that sweet and blessed sense of communion with God, the Father, which our Master certainly intended them to bring to all petitioners. Through the revelation of Christian Science, however, the Lord's Prayer is being recognized as practical, as being the prayer which meets every need, drawing men closer to God, the universal Father.

On page 17 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, gives the spiritual interpretation of the last clause thus: "For Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever. *For God is infinite, all-power, all Life, Truth, Love, over all, and All.*" This definition of God is entirely consistent with the teachings of the Bible,—of the prophets, Christ Jesus, and his apostles. Moses spoke of God as "a God of truth"; Jeremiah referred to Him as filling heaven and earth; to Him David ascribed all power and majesty; John said He was Love; and the Master spoke of Him as Life.

The God, then, to whom, in order to be effectual, our prayers must be offered is not a corporeal God, a magnified mortal, but omnipotent Life, Love, Truth. If God were corporeal, all hope of salvation must perish, for a corporeal God could bestow only corporeal blessings. Where, then, could humanity turn for wisdom, intelligence, purity, love, gratitude, honesty, faith, courage, dominion, and all the spiritual and mental qualities which go to make up the ideal spiritual man?

Turning to the first chapter of Genesis we find the record of spiritual creation, in which it is said that man was made in the image and likeness of God. Man, therefore, reflects the attributes and qualities of his Maker. This great fact Christian Science teaches. On page 12 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy speaks of the prayers offered by the Master as being "deep and conscientious protests of Truth,—of man's likeness to God and of man's unity with Truth and Love." Jesus knew better than to plead with God and beseech Him for blessings. He knew that man, the ideal spiritual man, is always reflecting God, good. Does infinite Love need to be asked to remain Love? Must God, Love, continually be reminded to bless His beloved? Does Love answer the prayer of one and refuse to answer that of another? Love is always waiting to bless. Life is always pouring forth life. Truth is never uncertain. In the wide-flowing river do the fishes enveloped in its waters have to struggle to reach their native element? No, they simply dwell in it. Do not the trees upon the river's bank constantly partake of the moisture upon which they depend for their verdure and beauty? Yes; they naturally reach out for it and absorb it, and it does not fail them.

The prayers of Christ Jesus included petition, thanksgiving, and affirmation. According to James, "The effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much;" and the teachings of Christian Science show the Lord's Prayer to be a prayer of petition, of affirmation, and of spiritual understanding, based upon the blessed assurance of God as All-in-all, and of man's present reflection of infinite good.

Then let all who desire to pray aright turn with childlike faith to the Bible and Science and Health, the Christian Science textbooks; and as they gain the right understanding of God and His idea, man, they will find themselves turning to God in prayer, not merely when trouble arises, but continually, with the sweet sense of unbroken communion with the Father.

This prayerful attitude toward God brings the realization of health, harmony, and happiness as ever present and available to all.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

A Comrade in Russia

We must now introduce the third member of our party. We had expected to be only two, but a month before we started a third firmly attached herself to us. She went for the same reason that we did, because she was perfectly determined to go and refused to allow any obstacle to stand in her way. She was a fox terrier. . . . She turned out to be an extraordinarily good little dog, and in a crisis was desperately anxious to do the right thing. Bewildered at being addressed in English instead of the familiar Russian, she watched Elena with concentrated attention in the effort to divine her wishes and intentions. She made friends with everybody. . . . We named her Ferghana after the far-distant valley which was the goal of our travels, and she was the delighted companion of our spring walks in the brief time before we left Kemerovo. . . . She was, on the whole, distinguished and elegant looking with the fox terrier qualities of intelligence, courage and excitability. She set herself at once to understand the English language, and soon acquired a considerable vocabulary and ceased to watch her mistresses' faces with that intent and pathetically bewildered expression which made her so appealing for the first two or three weeks. Her attachment and devotion grew from day to day. . . .

We made no attempts to construct soft beds of branches or grass. The blanket was laid directly on the ground. No sooner was the bed ready than Ferghana crept into her place at the foot and went instantly to sleep. The long days were a delight to her mistresses, to her they were perfect rapture. . . . As a watch-dog she was worthless. She was entirely fearless; it had apparently never occurred to her that there was anything to be afraid of. But at night she slept so soundly that nothing short of a new revolution would have aroused her. Awake, her attitude toward every human-being was one of perfect friendliness and confidence; she suspected no one of evil intentions. . . . She acquired a very critical appreciation for the relative merits of the houses in which we took refuge on rainy nights. She subjected each of these temporary homes to a thorough but unobtrusive inspection. She promptly identified the housemother no matter how many other women there might be about, and made her the object of most flattering attentions, almost always with gratifying results in the shape of choice morsels.

The fact that a dog should understand English seemed to many of the peasants perfectly astounding—English which even they, themselves did not understand! Again and again they exclaimed to us in amazement—"Why, she is an educated dog!"

By the time she had been ten minutes in any house she could distinguish between strangers and members of the family . . . by welcoming a new member of the family with a friendly wag of her tail, and calling attention to a visitor with a discreet bark of warning. . . . They atributed this faculty to her wonderful "education."

The family cat might spit defiance from the top of the brick oven, but Ferghana remained deferential and detached. She allowed strange babies to punch and maul her though, as we knew, she did not really like children, and her attitude toward the yard dogs, who did not always exactly approve of her presence, was extremely tactful. . . . The big Russian dogs, though they are almost never vicious, are emphatically watchdogs, and it was often plain, from their suspicious manner on our first approach that they recognized us not only as strangers to their village, but as non-Russians. It then devolved upon Ferghana to step forward and explain to these raging males that she was a lady and entitled to respect, and that her mistresses were ladies, also, and equally entitled to respect. Her intervention was invariably effective, and we could walk safely and calmly down any village street, no matter how infested with barking dogs.—HELEN CALISTA WILSON and ELSIE REED MITCHELL, in "Vagabonding at Fifty."

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EDUCATIONAL

Boys and Girls Often Surprising in the Nature of Their Anthologies

By DOROTHY THODY

London, Eng.

"OF THE making of many books there is no end," and yet, for all that, the one book in the world that truly satisfies the individual taste has always to be made by the individual himself. There is perhaps hardly a person who, at some time or other, has not copied a verse or piece of prose, wherein to delight, into a notebook of his own, or on the flyleaf of one of his volumes. There you have the beginnings of the personal anthology. Certainly, every school child passes through the phase with greater or less enthusiasm. Those of us who teach are only too familiar with the small dog-eared red or black pocketbooks in which boys and girls scribble assiduously at times. And very properly startled we have been when some fortune has placed the book in our hands for a few minutes. We had not suspected the school captain of a taste for The Idylls of the King, or that still mouse of a girl for the rattle and thunder of Pibroch of Donuil Dhu. Here you shall find a fragment of spirited conversation from "Tom Sawyer" cheek by jowl with some such haunting sentence as that from R. L. S. (Travels with a Donkey): "And homeless men, who have lain down with the fowls, open their dim eyes and behold the beauty of the night."

Although, to be worth anything at all, the personal anthology must represent one's private and individual taste, a great deal can be done to foster keen delight in its collection. In one school an experiment was started a few years ago which has borne most pleasant fruit.

Stout and Bulky Notebooks

The boys and girls entered at 11 years, and after one or two talks on literature, and an appreciation lesson, the making of anthologies was discussed. Stout and bulky little notebooks were issued, for they were to stand the wear and tear of the four or five years in senior school, since it was felt that one book throughout the department would be of much greater interest and value than a new one with each advancing form. Several ends were served by this decision. For both teacher and child the development of individual taste was clearly marked, and so was the deepening and widening of what often began as a very casual interest indeed. A definite pride in a piece of work that was to extend over several years sprang up, with its concomitants of zeal and care and enjoyment. Besides all this, as the terms, and later, the forms, slipped by, the books became a record of pleasant times, of private reading and growth, of class study, and, best of all, of those starry moments when beauty, though but half comprehended, went with our going. Against such hours, Fiona McLeod's lines might have been set:

For I have seen
In lovely places and in lovelier hours,
My vision of the rainbow-aureoled face
Of her, whom men call beauty.
Proud, austere, dim face. . . .
That lifts men's spiral thoughts to higher things.

They had the secret of laughter, too, these little books, the wholly delicious laughter with which children look back on experiences and experiments they have outgrown. Rich giggles at the expense of the head of the examination list, whose anthology boasts "The Wreck of the Hesperus" (laboriously copied in his inky script) on its earlier pages, are good for all! There is a fine constructive value, too, in the interest with which boys and girls look back on their own advancing steps in any subject.

From the first, the anthology was the child's own possession, its contents his own choice, This had to be so if the record was to be of value. At the same time, guidance was obviously needed, and now and then a censorship. This was where the English teacher had most need of all her craft. To delay the inclusion of a worthless passage until the child himself had passed beyond its appeal; so to present some gem of poetry or prose that its place was assured; to merit the confidence with which some extract, discovered at home, was eagerly discussed before or after copying; to deal adequately and skillfully with the spoilt page, and that unwisely filled, (every child views his teacher in the light of a good genie when faced with such a contretemps!) these problems alone would occupy most of the wisdom, resource and time, of the average person!

A Golden Day

It was truly a golden day when the subject of illustrations was first approached. A boy with a penchant for drawing brave knights, gay in all their medieval trappings, handed in such an one with a request to mount it beside his copy of Chaucer's lines on the young Squire. A careful comparison between the poet's description and his own painting, a subtle alteration here and a rearranging there—and in the picture went—sufficient to fire four classes with a desire to illustrate their own collections. At this point, crafts and academics touched. Endless patience was used in copying a costume correctly, to perfect details, to strengthen the wavering line, to appreciate the color in field and hillside, stone and tree. Pocket money was saved for paints and India ink, for pen and brush. Foliage and conventional design began to wreathe about the edges of the page, tiny tailpieces appeared.

Best of all, perhaps, was the happy spirit that gave and asked aid with true generosity. Criticism and comparison was the order of the day. The colorist touched into bloom the drawing of the child who even at that moment repaid him with a design after which he himself had labored in vain. One boy met the needs of his companions for galloping horses to illustrate Browning's "How they brought the good news," while the girl in the next desk drew for him an exquisite pen and ink dolphin, and a trail of seaweed, for his own copy of "Come unto these yellow sands." Sometimes three or four children worked upon a single picture, and there at its base were the tiny groups of initials, sufficient, it is hoped, to touch the owner of the anthology to dear delight, in the days when child and book were in school no longer.

Unexpectedly enough, it was the geography master who inspired the next forward step. An enthusiast in lettering and illuminating, he used a wet lunch hour to instruct three or four children in the preliminary steps. One had copied the delicious ending to Dean Colet's book of grammar, and the master, to whom it was shown in that hour of gossip, lettered it for delight in its beauty and strength, while the breathless little group looked on.

Wherefor I pray you, al lytel babys, all lytel chyldren, lerne gladly. Trustyng of this begynning that ye shal procede and growe to parfyt lyterature, and come at the last to be grete clarkes. And lyfte up your lytel whyte handes for me, whiche prayeth for you to God: to Whom be al honour and glory.

Without an hour's delay, pens and copy books were procured and soon meticulously lettered extracts appeared in the anthologies. It was but a brief step thence to decorated capitals, and incidentally a most appreciative study of manuscripts pored over at the local museum!

Finishing Touches

The last stages of the book-making comprised cover, index and bookplate. A loose suede, or embossed leather, jacket was designed in the handwork class and made at home. Beautiful colors were obtained and patient tooling or painting completed a satisfactory piece of work. A triple index, covering first lines, authors' names, and subjects, meant really hard work and prolonged application on everyone's part, but the resultant order was worth it all. The labor over the bookplates was pure joy! Each child drew out his own, after a brief talk on the subject and after an examination of several that the English teacher borrowed for the occasion. Most of the children brought in thoroughly interesting and carefully proportioned designs. One boy copied the "Discovery" from a newspaper photograph, "for," he said, "it's been a kind of discovery, getting this anthology together." Another simply lettered, "I have made a book." A girl drew a winding road by valley and hill, and her sister an alder hung with catkins—a whimsical and delightful drawing. From a most unlikely youth came a beautifully written "Levavi oculos," on a strip of vellum for which he had pledged a fortnight's pocket money. That vellum fired copyists, and precious strips were inserted in several anthologies, written with such gems as "On first looking into Chapman's Homer," Milton's songs from "Comus," an extract from Burke's speech on Conciliation with America, several from R. L. S.'s collection of essays, "Virginibus Puerisque," Blake's lines "To Spring," snippets from Chaucer's "Prologue," and his "To a Daisy," and favorites from Shakespeare and Herrick, Masefield and Walter de la Mare.

There was the book then!—the fruit of four years' growth and happy experience—ranging from infant script and laborious writing to really fine penmanship, from Rose Fyleman's "Fairies," or some jingle of Lears's, to the Songs of Ascent and the prose of Thoreau. And, as one young hopeful expressed it, "There are still a few pages to fill up from our own reading after we have left the school."

Something for Small Children to Do

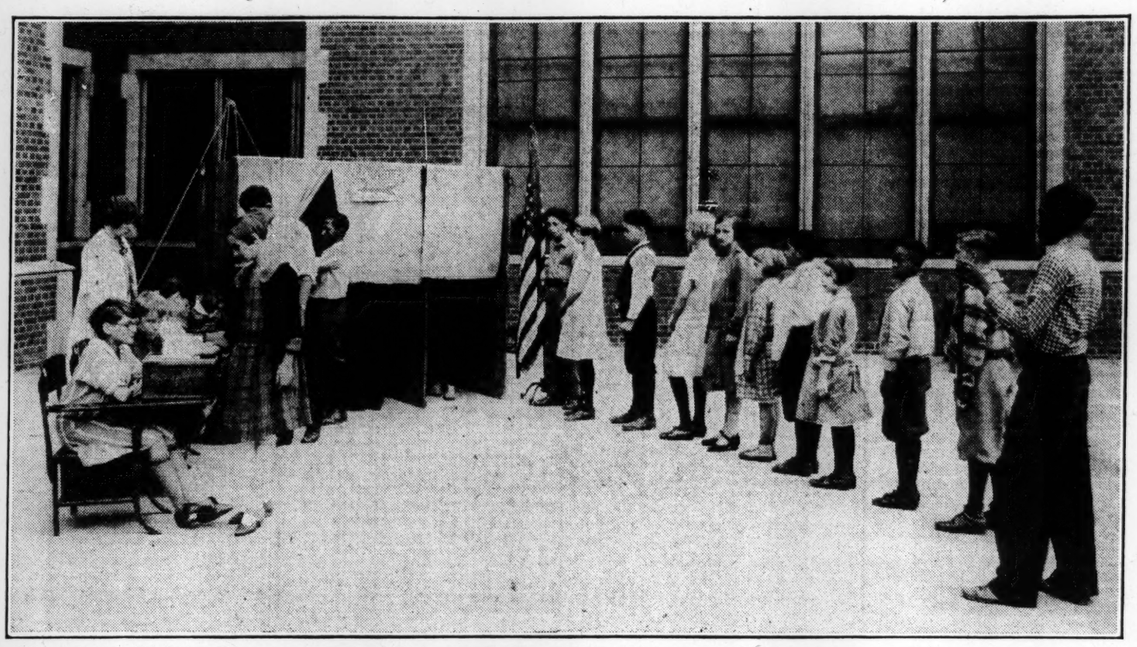
Children are generally happy when they can play with building blocks. If the blocks have the letters of the alphabet on them, they serve a double purpose.

The older boy in a family can give his smaller brothers and sisters a great deal of pleasure and help keep them busy through hours of rainy days and times when "there is nothing to do, by producing a homemade set of blocks.

In one instance, a child had a set of a dozen colored building blocks. They bore pictures of animals and the letters of the alphabet. But as the child grew older and his capacities enlarged, the blocks became inadequate as a means of expression, being limited by their very number.

The father of the child, economically and practically, produced several dozen building blocks for the child. There was plenty of hardwood planking left after the erection of a barn. This was sawed into cubes of uniform size and the sides sand-papered. From the local printer were obtained large block letters printed on cards the size of the block faces. These were fastened with small nails or brads on the sawed ends, two on a block, on opposite faces. A large wooden box made an out-of-the-way place to keep the blocks when not in use. A hinged cover kept out dust.

The big dining table, protected by a cloth or heavy paper, was the favorite place for spelling out words with the blocks, but the floor was better when used for building operations in piling up towers and "houses."



Election Booths Erected in One of the Detroit Public Schools for Its Part in the General Mock City Election Carried Out by All the Schools.

When City Schools Go Seriously Into the Holding of Election Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Detroit, Mich.

AT ABOUT half-past three on election day in Detroit the newspapers begin calling up the schools. They want to get the first returns on the mock election that is held regularly with some 85,000 prospective voters. As the schools go, the city will go, is the saying.

This would seem to indicate that the children follow their parents, but persons familiar with the manner in which the school elections are carried on say this is not the case. While some children vote as their parents do, others influence their mothers and fathers, said C. C. Barnes, supervisor of social sciences in the Detroit public schools, in charge of elections.

For an important part of the school elections is a discussion in the civics and other social science classes, for several days previous to the voting day, of the issues and candidates. Pupils are urged to bring clippings from newspapers to class, to compare them with others. They are encouraged to weigh the various claims of candidates and debate over them. There is no question, of course, that such preparation is carried over into the home. Said the chief supervisor of the city election commission, in a letter to Mr. Barnes:

"I wish to compliment the Board of Education on the method in which the school elections are being conducted. It is not only arousing a keen civic interest among the youngsters but a much greater interest is also being manifested by parents who have not given much thought to matters of public concern heretofore."

It is not unusual, said Mr. Barnes, to find a child bringing his mother to the polls to help her with her ballot. The school children have become experts in the business, while the parent is often still bewildered. Sometimes taking the oath frightens a person who does not know quite what it is all about, but the son or daughter who accompanies the older person explains it simply: "It's all right, Mother, it only means you promise to tell the truth."

With 10 years' experience behind them, the Detroit schools carry out this civic project with smooth-working machinery, Mr. Barnes said. The pupils build booths, prepare poll books, choose their election officials. First comes registration day. If you don't register you can't vote, in school as in public election. That is, unless you follow the legal procedure for one who has missed his chance to register.

Then comes election day itself. The Board of Education prints more than 100,000 ballots, marked "Detroit Public School Ballot," but otherwise virtually the same as a city or national one. At the last election two propositions had to be voted on, one for annexation of a city and the other a charter amendment.

The ballots are distributed to "election officials" in about 225 schools for use by registered pupils from the fifth grade through the high school. The election proceeds like any city election. Then comes the job of counting the votes.

This has been worked out so systematically, with such an orderly division of labor, that by 4 o'clock in the afternoon the final returns can be announced.

While no attempt has been made in Detroit to measure the result of the school election day on the number of nonvoters in the city, Mr. Barnes said that the large-scale civic project had certainly resulted in teaching the children the mechanics of election, had interested them in political issues, and had taught them something about the political organization of their city, county, State and Nation. There was no question of the popularity of this particular civics project; nearly everybody was eager to vote.

Frank Cody, superintendent of schools, in published comment on the project, said: "Through this activity pupils learn those things which are of vital importance in a democracy, namely, how to vote and how to exercise the franchise intelligently and honestly. The ability to approach a civic problem with an open mind in order to analyze a controversial issue without bias or personal interest is a fundamental objective of social science training."

Election Officials and Policemen in Detroit School.

Aquariums for Danish School Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Copenhagen

Attempts have recently been made by Danish school teachers to increase the young people's knowledge and love of nature, as seen in its animal and plant life. Mention has already been made of the special school gardens and school flower boxes for the Copenhagen school children. A new undertaking has now been successfully started in the neighboring municipality of Frederiksborg.

Inguald Leberkind is the originator of this new system of pleasurable instruction, which consists of installing a series of aquariums in the schools. The school authorities defray the expense of the aquariums, whilst a special society supplies the tanks with a wealth of interesting aquatic life for the children to study. Several persons interested in the experiment go around and keep the aquariums in order. The object is to develop in the pupils a true liking for nature. There are no fish in the aquariums but they are filled with an abundance of different and very fascinating water insects, and when the summer holidays come, and all these little creatures have answered their purpose, as an aid to the teaching of natural history, the boys return them to their native element in the forest lake. Nature must be carried into the school, and the pupils must learn to love its creatures so that they in due course may tenderly restore them to their natural surroundings.

The children are delighted with this new additional attraction, and further developments have already been planned.

Tennis Court on Home Grounds

A TENNIS court on the home grounds is an investment that requires hard work and some money, but it pays big dividends in contentment for a family of young people. Too often young people use their homes merely as overnight stopping places. They are full of energy and want something doing all the time. If there is nothing to interest them at home, they will go elsewhere. Therefore it is squarely up to us parents to make our homes places where our children want to stay, and what better attraction could we offer them than a tennis court?

Dad and the boys built our court practically all by themselves so it is appreciated all the more. Our grounds proved roomy enough to include a tennis court and garden too but I would gladly sacrifice all or part of the garden for a few years if it were the only way to have a court. The great amount of pleasure the children get out of the court is well worth the cost in time, energy and money. The backstop of the court is just the place for vines or climbing roses and forms a pleasing background for a border of shrubs and hardy plants.

Used All the Time

More and more of the young folks are learning to play the game, so that our court is busy all the time after school and every evening. Some even come to play before breakfast. There were so many wanting to play all the time that another Dad went to work with his boys, and several others from their neighborhood, and turned their back lawn into a court. Now both courts are in as much demand as the one, showing that the youngsters are really interested in the game.

The men have let their golf clubs stand idle in order to play with their sons. Soon a father and son tournament is likely to materialize, every match drawing an interested group of spectators.

Some boys and girls may enjoy the privileges of a membership in a country club where they may play tennis, but there is always the question of getting out to the club, and of taking the time to get there. So it is often not worth while going out for a game when at home several sets might be played.

Then, too, we meet our sons' friends and know just who they are. They know that they are always welcome, so would rather come over for a game of tennis than go off in someone's car in search of other amusement.

The finishing touch for comfort in connection with a tennis court is having a shower convenient for use after the game. It was not always satisfactory having the youngsters use the bathroom, so we partitioned off a corner of the basement, nearest the main drain pipe and other plumbing. Here we fitted up a wash room. At a cost of less than we had thought possible, a bowl, toilet and shower were installed. With so many people putting in the modern colored bathroom equipment, the plumber had a number of secondhand fixtures just as durable, only not as fine to look at, and he let us have these at a very reasonable price. This new shower room is appreciated by all the family and will be used the year around.

Next Best

Not every family with young folks has the room for a court in their own yard, but the next best thing is to have a court in the neighborhood. The parents of several of these young people might unite in financing a neighborhood court in a suitable place. The actual measurements of the court lines are 43 feet by 78 feet, with 10 to 15 feet more at each end before the backstop is placed.

One father with three daughters solved the problem of supplying them with a tennis court and much more besides in a different and most interesting way. Though they already lived in the country, their home is in the center of the village, with limited grounds. The father bought about an acre of land on an old farm, with stone walls, gnarled apple trees and a bit of rocky hillside pasture and woodland in the background.

Here he built a one-room shack, with a fireplace at one end and a wide, uncovered porch on the east side so the building would shade it in the late afternoon and early evening. At one end of the shack the upper half of the walls open out like awnings, making it delightfully cool and airy. It proved to be such a popular place that this year a kitchen was added, and a picnic supper for 60 has been served very conveniently on the porch. Table tops that rest on sawhorse legs are stored beneath the building when not in use, and the long wooden benches serve as seats beside the tennis court except at meal time.

Here he built a tennis court, a croquet ground is kept mowed and quoit stakes are always in place. A rough stone fireplace built in the pasture is just the place for corn roasts or "hot dog" parties, so many hikers' picnics make this pleasant spot their destination.

From early spring to late fall this place is in use. It is the favorite spot for the high school crowd to gather. Often they take along something for supper and the parents of these young folks have found equal pleasure and rest for themselves here, so it is not uncommon for 15 or 20 people to gather for an informal "hand-out" after the games. N. A. P.

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Home Building Equipment Gardening

The Use of Frame in the Cape Cod, the Bungalow and Other Styles

By FRANK A. CONNOLLY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IT IS probebly safe to group single story and story-and-a-half dwellings of what we consider American origin into three architectural classes that would include the historic Cape Cod, the somewhat more modern and India-borrowed California bungalow and the very many that we know simply as bungalows or cottages. These latter are to a large extent hybrids of the first two or modifications of one that incline toward the other. There are, though they are somewhat outside present consideration, an additional group of the rambling, picturesque, country estate type, usually so extensive and of such structural character that, instinctively, we are more apt to think of them as houses.

The name California appended to the strictly typical, low, spreading-eaved bungalow has no special significance beyond relating it to the fact that it is essentially a sunny climate structure—believed to have originated, as suggested, principally in India—and that many of this type are to be found in the Golden State. In the same way the cottage loosely described as the Cape Cod is native to many sections of the United States, including most of New England, and is typical of a country accustomed at seasons to more rigorous weather exposures. While not their only important features, it might be mentioned here that the one seeks to shed sun and the tropical rain of a customarily mild climate, while the other is trimmed against strong winds and eagerly welcomes sunlight.

Considered in this sunlight aspect, it would be interesting to have an exact explanation why in the Cape Cod we invariably find only single windows. Is it tradition from the custom of frugal builders whose necessarily measured economy limited the number of openings to the extent of only one to a room side? This is undoubtedly a part of the answer. We must also remember that at the time of the Cape Cod's origin it was not so easy to saw and build frames that would insulate against the infiltration of drafts. Nor did they have weather-stripping or our modern heating plants. By contrast we find in the type of bungalow used in the far West and dating from a more modern building age numerous window openings and even grouped windows, two and often three in a bank, partly for purposes of readier ventilation and partly because we can now keep such houses warm if necessary.

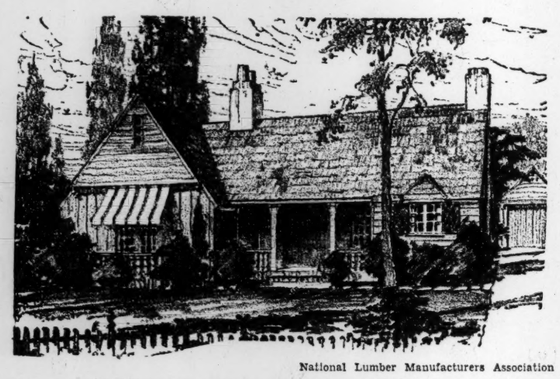
Adaptations of Both Styles

There is an in-between bungalow or cottage that is largely an outgrowth of accommodation between these two extremes of single-story construction. For instance, the close-eaved Cape Cod cottage, with its snug roof rake, found much of its architectural attractiveness in the sharp breaking of wall lines in which a series of ells, resembling small houses put together, spread quaintly through a yard or garden. It seldom had more than a little stoop at its door. Porches, softening the ell breaks, were not a part of its architectural conception. But in many instances such softening is considered desirable and we frequently find it in the modified Cape Cod. Similarly, the roof lines of the so-called California type may be out of place elsewhere, and with modifications approaching the Cape Cod we find this type popularly built in many sections of the United States.

We should not of course overlook the Mission or Mediterranean types of single-story dwellings, nor the log cabin or the Swiss chalet. However, these are either highly localized or infrequently found, and in many cases their contribution to the mixed bungalow or cottage is more a matter of materials than of mass design.

Influence of the Cape Cod

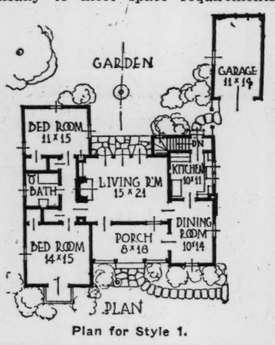
The influence of the Cape Cod cottage has been deeply felt in the better examples of the modified one-story structures in the United States. We frequently find also such evidence of the American colonial as the soft moldings about the windows, pillared porches, batten or deal board blinds, wide, random width and even perpendicular siding, with goodly proportions of white paint or even whitewash.



National Lumber Manufacturers Association

Style 1—The Small One-Story House Always Has an Appeal. Here Is an Adaptation of the Cape Cod Cottage Style, Changed in Roof Line and Window Arrangement But Retaining the Essentially Intimate Air.

Much of the accommodation or modification between the two extreme types has resulted from the work of architects. Both the architects and lay builders felt the need for more flexibility in mass design that would permit them more readily and practically to meet space requirements and consequent variety in floor plans. Also, variety in exterior appearance is desirable. Besides, there are some landscapes and communities to which either extreme type would not seem suited.



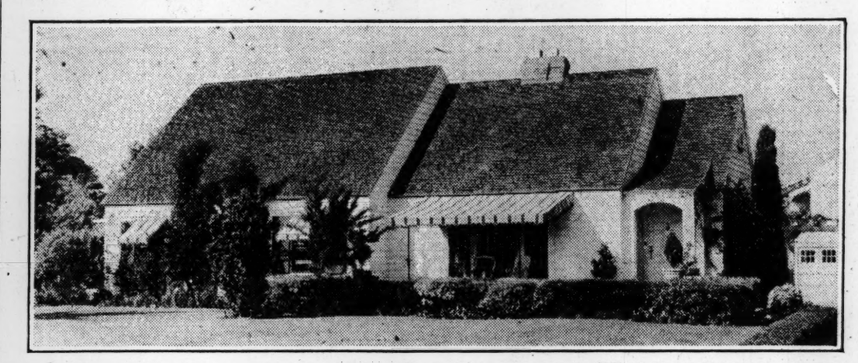
Plan for Style 1.

The simplified and convenient living arrangement of the bungalow or cottage, with all its major accommodations on one floor, has a wide appeal. It cannot always take the place of the two-story structure, but by careful manipulation of room and floor plans it can frequently be worked into small building sites with appropriate exterior appearance and with ample interior space. Its greatest advantages are the elimination of the need for climbing stairs, a greater unification of the living facilities and elimination of the costliest part of construction, the upper stories. Attic space can be utilized for storage and other purposes by the installation of staircases that fold up when not in use.

A disadvantage that is partly an advantage is that the bungalow usually requires a more extensive foundation. While such masonry foundation construction is comparatively expensive, especially as against such materials as lumber, it must be remembered the labor cost increases above the first story where material that has to be hauled up goes into place more slowly. Besides, the resulting larger basements add to storage and living space.

Wide Appeal

Where living requirements are quite extensive and the building site limited, the large two-story house will probably be a better selection. There may also be felt a desire to elevate the sleeping quarters above the ground floor. In fact, a great number of reasons may exist for selecting the higher type of dwelling. When these do not exist, however, the cottage or bungalow has many appeals. From the exterior the attractively built frame bungalow can be made to take on a picturesque and charming appearance as though it were intimately wedded to the landscape about it. From the interior, with all rooms looking immediately out upon the garden, the beauty of the home site is always in mind with a consequent increase in attachment to the home a likely result.



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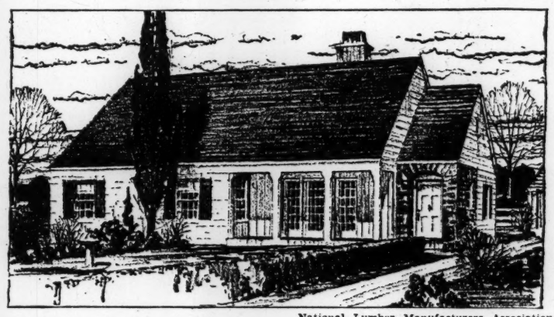
The Same General Style as the Drawings Below, But by Means of Clustered Windows, French Doors, the Roof and Entrance Variations, This Is More the Suburban Bungalow Type. Home of William L. Corris, Brentwood Heights, Calif.

Variation of Styles 1 and 2.

Prospective builders should thumb carefully the prospective floor plans and room arrangements. With some little, though sensible and carefully made changes, it may be possible to increase space or to effect improved accommodations. Every effort should be made to give as much privacy as possible to the more intimate quarters of the home and extrances to these from the more public quarters should be carefully scanned with this thought in mind. Care should be given the selection of materials and their kind and quality. For obvious reasons such as dryness and beauty, most bungalows or cottages are lumber built, but well-seasoned lumber, and if possible bearing a known quality mark, should be selected. It is probably best to leave the selection of the form of the siding, that is whether it is to be of shingles, random width, shiplap, perpendicular, or what, to the architect, who usually has a better knowledge of how such materials will look in place.

If one is artistic and has a love of horticulture, it is frequently possible for the home owner to do or plan his own landscaping. Otherwise, it is best to employ competent assistance, as a beautiful setting is an important feature of such structures. The one-story structure is much less compli-



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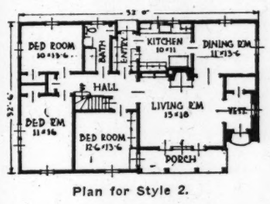
Style 2—A Variation of the Corris House Shown Above. Note the French Windows Opening Upon the Porch, the Entrance Treatment and the Plain Cottage Roof. Eldred Mowery, Architect.

cated to build than those of two or more stories, but it is much more readily viewed or inspected and any careful builder can construct the single story dwelling so that its good workmanship can be readily noticed and so substantially that it will provide many years of satisfactory service as a home.



Plan for Style 2.

[This is the last of this series of articles on building materials which have appeared on alternate Saturdays since Dec. 7. Further special articles on the use of building materials will, however, appear from time to time.]

Informal Foundation Planting

THE planting at the foundation of a house must be carefully planned in order to be effective. It is most important to use a plan that will be in harmony with the house itself, and also to choose the material with an eye to all-season effect. The most popular, and often the least effective, of all foundation plantings seen today is the all-evergreen one, using widely assorted conifer species. Nurseries sell "ready-made" groups, usually composed of the more highly colored sorts of evergreens. These blue-and-gold foliaged evergreens need deft treatment in order to show their full beauty, and are seldom effective when the different varieties are used en masse. The mixed planting proves harmonious with the smaller frame houses seen so much today.

Evergreens of formal habit or carefully pruned shrubs are apt to appear too fussy when used in conjunction with an informal house. A loose-growing and graceful evergreen, such as the hemlock, in a group with some shrubs chosen for color of flower and fruit, will make excellent material for the setting of a cottage. The hemlocks will be used at the house corners and near the porch to add a softening touch the year around. Though the hemlock normally attains treelike proportions, it may be kept in place if carefully cut back when it gets too tall. Tsuga caroliniana, the Carolina hemlock, is preferable to the commoner canadensis, being denser in growth and more thrifty in appearance. To screen the porch one may use forsythias. Intermedia, the taller sort, could be used, with the lower suspensa in front of it. The forsythias will need something in front of them to tie them to the ground, since they are inclined to legginess. A low-growing juniper or the Japanese yew should do for this purpose.

Beneath the Windows

Personal taste must be consulted when a shrub is chosen for planting beneath the windows. Many will object to having their windows shadowed by shrub branches, while others enjoy being able to see them from indoors. Naturally, tall shrubs kept low by repeated cuttings-back are sorry objects, so a low shrub must be chosen if one doesn't care for a shrubbery screen over the window. Deutzia gracilis, the smooth hydrangea, Japan barberry and many others will just reach the sill of a window placed the average distance from the ground. The Japan barberry, though perhaps overused, is charming in spring, when old fruits and new leaves are seen together, as well as in the winter when the bare twigs are ablaze with the shiny fruits. When shrubs are being chosen for the foundation it is best to avoid too mixed an assembly. More than one specimen of a variety will be needed if that variety is to make an effective display. It is well to have the groups at each side of the doorway corresponding in varieties. Monotony may be avoided if the arrangement is slightly different.

The bare ground underneath the shrubberies may be covered by using a good ground cover plant. An evergreen plant is best for this use, so that the space under the shrubs will be presentable the year around. Pachysandra terminalis, the Japanese spurge, and vinca minor, the old-time periwinkle, are excellent for this purpose. Both will thrive in the shade. The spurge is taller growing than the vinca, which is of trailing habit. A ground cover under the shrubs is not only ornamental, but useful in that it tends to conserve the moisture.

On the Sunny Side

Arranging plantings on the three sides of the house which receive sunlight is not difficult, but with the remaining side, the one getting little, if any, sun, it is not so easily done, since the list of suitable plants is limited. Since this is the case, one cannot be too discriminating. Of course, rhododendrons and laurels will do if the soil is lime free, but sizable specimens of these are quite expensive, so that few gardeners would feel disposed to spread them along the entire space. Where a tall shrub is needed for a densely shaded place, the privet will do well. Privet is not so weedy in its growth when deprived of sun, and actually attempts to be refined in its appearance. The creamy whiteness of the flowers is accentuated in the shade. The plantain-lily (hosta in variety), ferns, astilbe and English ivy, will also thrive in shade.

[Part II will follow next week.]

Inviting Birds to the Garden by Putting Up Bird Houses

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Topeka, Kan.

NESTING boxes must be located in situations attractive to the species of birds one seeks as tenants, and should as far as possible copy nature. It is well worth while to transplant natural woodpecker's nests found in dead limbs and stumps, from near-by woods to one's home grounds. No man-made nesting boxes are as attractive to birds as cavities made by woodpeckers. One bird lover found an old telephone pole full of woodpecker holes, located along a deserted street car line, and gained permission to have the pole moved to his yard. It was soon covered with twining vines, and a pair of flickers moved into one of the cavities, where they raised a large family.

When placing such cavities in new situations, it is important to keep in mind their previous surroundings, height, exposure to sunlight, and direction of entrance holes. The boxes for all birds using cavities should be placed in full sunshine. Sawdust and a little earth should be put in all boxes put up for woodpeckers. Exposed situations are always preferable.

Of the many birds which use cavities in which to nest, the purple martin is the only one that will live peacefully in houses containing more than one compartment. They seem indeed to have forgotten their former habit of nesting in hollow trees and in crannies in cliffs. The martin house, painted white, must be placed on a pole, 15 feet above ground in an open space away from trees and buildings.

Clean Out the Old Ones

If nesting boxes are put out in the autumn, they will not only lose their newness and the odor of paint, but will also serve as shelters for the winter birds, who are patronizing the feeding table. Early spring is, however, the time usually selected, and even late spring may bring results the same season, by accommodating the second brood. Old boxes should be cleaned out in early spring in order to make them as attractive as possible to the pairs that return to one's grounds each spring. Wrens always remove the old nests themselves before rebuilding. Nesting boxes with removable top or side make cleaning easy.

Nesting boxes must combine protection from wind, rain, and direct rays of the sun, but boxes placed in dense shade are seldom occupied. Birds show a decided preference for entrance holes facing in a southerly direction. Boxes should incline in such a way that the rain will not easily penetrate them. Natural cavities are often found in limbs inclining at an angle of 45 degrees with the entrance hole on the under side of the limb.

It is often more satisfactory to place nesting boxes on poles or posts instead of living trees in full foliage, because of the necessity of choosing sunny situations. In the garden, cedar posts may be used, about which may be planted honeysuckle or rambler rose vines. Iron rod supports are sometimes used when it is necessary to guard against cats, field mice, squirrels, or raccoons. Another advantage is their durability and the ease with which they can be moved and erected. Iron rods are used extensively in Henry Ford's 3000-acre bird refuge. The box is attached to the rod as follows: a collar is fastened to the bottom of the box and then screwed on the end of the rod, which is already threaded to match.

For Mrs. Jenny Wren

Wren boxes should be put out in early spring. Place them about six feet up to posts, buildings, trees, or fences in sunny places. Barns in the open can often be utilized for birds by placing on them nesting boxes, shelters and shelves. Shelves or brackets appeal to phoebes, barn swallows and eave swallows. A wooden chimney might even be added to attract the swifts.

While nesting boxes will attract many kinds of birds if properly built and placed, there are many more birds that prefer to build their nests in trees, shrubs and thickets. If the proper materials are displayed at nest-building time, these birds will often gladly accept them for use in their nests. Robins will use soft white cotton string or narrow strips of cotton cloth about eight inches long. Wrens and orioles like horsehair cut into short lengths for nest linings. Kingbirds are partial to cotton batting and strips of blue or green cotton cloth. Robins will appreciate your preparing some soft, sticky mud in which is stirred short grass.

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Ferns and Fern Cases in the Home

By FORMAN T. McLEAN
Supervisor of Public Education, New York Botanical Garden

I

FOR house culture, ferns are among the most satisfactory plants. In fact, one kind—the Boston fern—is so widely used and so easily managed that it is probably second only to the geranium and the begonia in popularity. There are several other kinds of ferns that are easily grown, and scores that will thrive if we will make a little special provision for them. Moreover, well-grown ferns are always attractive, since their beauty is in delicate tracery of foliage, rather than in bright blooms. Of course, we all like the cheering presence of flowers during the dull winter months, but in the average living-room window there is too little light to induce most plants to bloom freely. Ferns, being shade lovers, are more easily suited to this condition.

The tropical ferns, not our native wild ones, are the proper plants for indoor culture. The native hardy woodland ferns usually lose their leaves and die down during the winter in the house. Even the evergreen ones dry up and shrivel unless they are kept in a cold, moist room. The reason for this is a curious one, and is well illustrated by two native royal ferns, one from the South and one from near New York, that are grown in the greenhouse at Columbia University. The plant from the South, accustomed to warm winters and continuous growth, is green and active all winter, while the New York plant, of the same species and placed right beside it under the same conditions, dies down every autumn and stays dormant all winter. It seems to have acquired the habit of winter rest. We do not credit plants with hearts or feelings, but we must surely concede them one very human trait—that of acquiring habits of conduct. Because of the particular habit of winter rest, our hardy native ferns are unsuccessful as window garden plants, and we must look to our florists for tropical ferns from the greenhouse for our house plants.

Differ in Growth Habits

Even the tropical ferns differ among themselves in their growth habits. Some of them grow actively all of the year round, while others, though they retain their leaves, stop active growth during the cool months. These usually come from regions of seasonal rainfall, and their growth is checked by the dry season in their native homes. So, when they stop growing, we do well to imitate their natural conditions, and give them less water until they start into active growth and send out new, tightly curled up young frounds. The Maidenhair ferns, many of them, rest during the midwinter months, as do the Davallias, the ferns used in making the Japanese fern balls. These do equally well grown in pots of soil. The greater number of the commonly grown ferns — the Boston ferns, the wing ferns (Pteris), and the polypodys grow continuously, while the deservedly popular holly fern (Cyrtomium) makes its new leaves in whirls, each new crop of leaves being followed by a period of comparative inactivity.

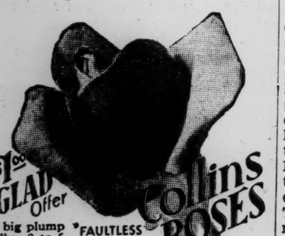
I hope our readers will pardon the frequent use of Latin botanical names for the ferns. Among the 6000 or 7000 species, in 150 genera, there are enough kinds of ferns to suit every taste in foliage, but the manufacturers of plant names seem to have neglected to give English names to most of them.

The great majority of the ferns are native of tropical countries. There are about 75 hardy species that may be easily grown outdoors in northern climates; over 100 species may easily be found growing wild in a simple tropical woodland. Some of these grow in the usual way, in the leaf mold of the forest floor where they are always moist, but others, and usually fully as many kinds, are found growing in patches of moss in the treetops. The frequent tropical showers wet these often enough to keep them alive, and in the open treetop they enjoy more light than in the gloom under the shade of successive layers of tree and shrub foliage at the ground level. But between rains, these treetop plants, or epiphytes, suffer from short periodic drought—just such as may happen in our home when we are away for the week-end, or forget the plants for a day or two.

From Tropical Treetops

So two of our best house plants, the Boston fern and the Davallia or ball fern, have their native homes in the tropical treetops. The Sward ferns, to which the Boston fern belongs, grow in the crotches of trees and on the fiber-covered trunks of palms and tree ferns throughout the tropics, trailing their long, graceful fronds down sometimes five or six feet to obstruct our view along the jungle paths. The Davallias creep along the trunks and branches of the trees, clinging tightly to the rough bark, and their rootstocks may be covered with thick, woolly mats of absorbent trichomes.

Still other ferns, like the holly fern and the wing ferns (Pteris spp.) frequent rocky cliffs or open grasslands, where they are at times exposed to dry winds. These kinds that are innured to occasional droughts are best fitted to stand the air of the average furnace-heated house, where the air is dried out as it is warmed.



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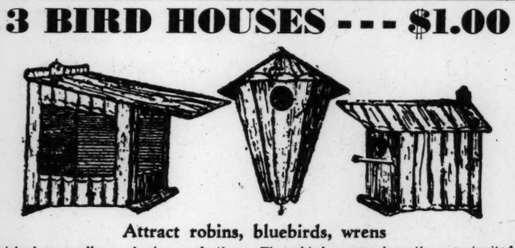

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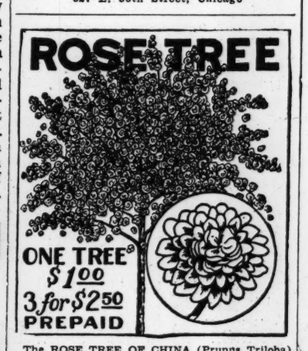
ROSE TREE



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Following a plan inaugurated last year The Christian Science Monitor will have a well prepared and interesting story on each of the larger flower and garden exhibits held in cities of the United States this spring.

This series of brief articles will have strong appeal to garden clubs and to individual amateur gardeners and florists. The Monitor is one of only a few publications through which admirers of flowers can obtain a prompt and authentic account of the new showings and events in each of the principal flower shows of the country.

Articles on floral shows in the following cities are scheduled on the dates given: Los Angeles, March 11; New York, March 18; Detroit, March 21; St. Louis, March 24; Philadelphia, March 25; Boston, March 26; Chicago (annual), March 31; Cleveland, April 1; Minneapolis, April 3; Chicago (middle states), April 7; Pasadena, April 17. Orders for this series of 11 articles will be received at a special price of

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STOCK MARKET ADVANCES ON BIG TURNOVER

Many New Highs Made—Rail Issues Also Rise—Much Foreign Buying

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NEW YORK—The stock market continued to surge upward today under the leadership of the utilities and the railroad shares, with many new high records established during the abbreviated session. Dealings were in large volume, although the rate of turnover was somewhat less than the highest of the year and the tape as usual fell behind the market. Prices were well maintained at the end despite profit taking.

As an outcome of the buoyancy of the market yesterday a large accumulation of buying orders took place overnight, with the result that initial sales on today's opening were frequently in blocks of 5000 to 15,000 shares. Many issues were bid to new high levels in the early trading, among them Union Carbide, American Can, American Telephone & Telegraph, Pennsylvania Railroad, General Electric and other high-grade issues.

In the later trading U. S. Steel common was taken in hand and bid up to a new high price for the year. In addition, a long list of industrials, including steels, motors, amusement issues and specialties were in demand at rising prices.

It has been some time since Wall Street has seen as active a market in railroad shares as it witnessed this morning. The whole group took on new life with sharp advances in such issues as Chicago Great Western, New York Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Atchison and New Haven.

Demand spread to the allied stocks, Alleghany Corporation, which as railroad holding companies are naturally influenced by the market for the rails themselves.

The breadth and strength of the stock market reflects a world-wide demand for American securities. Foreign funds have been pouring into the market as well as American capital. The high character of the buying is evidenced by the demand for the soundest investment stocks in the list. The feeling seems to be that regardless of the business reaction they are good long pull purchases as eventually times are bound to improve.

The foreign exchange market was quiet, the feature being Argentine pesos, which closed the week at their best price. The market for sterling was practically unchanged. There are signs that the withdrawals of British funds from this market which set in when money became excessively easy a short time ago has been suspended or at least has fallen off. That movement was restricted wholly to short-term funds. When it came to foreign funds for permanent investment the disposition was rather to increase them than to withdraw them. Foreign investments in stocks and bonds have been on the rise.

Both grain and cotton were firm. Wheat was higher on buying influenced by a strong market in Liverpool and reports of dry weather in the Southwest. Buying was said to have been done mainly for short account. Cotton rallied on buying for foreign account, done chiefly in new crop positions. Switching from the spot month to deferred options was done.

Trading on the Curb exchange followed the lead of the big board. Utilities were a feature with heavy buying orders for pivotal issue like Electric Bond & Shares and American Superpower in evidence.

MARKET OPINIONS

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: Cheap money is a powerful level, both marketwise and in business, and so long as it continues, we expect that the trend will be upward, but the point has been reached that calls for extreme discrimination.

Clark, Childs & Co., New York: While some reactionary sentiment is apparent, we are of the opinion that any reaction which may occur will be of only short duration and is likely to represent nothing more than the normal price correction, which is a logical development in any rising market. In the event of such development, consideration should be given to the purchase of sound stocks.

Pask & Walbridge, New York: Continued easy money is helping to stimulate the market, although the immediate business outlook does not yet justify higher prices.

Gurnett & Co., Boston: Assurance of a general recovery in business appears to be gaining headway. Notwithstanding the fact that irregularity continues in some business channels, improvement is noted in several lines and the declining trend of commodity prices has been checked. Caution is advised, however, in security commitments restricting purchases to groups favorably situated as to prospects of improved earnings.

Colwell & Co., Boston: While we continue to favor the constructive side of the market for the long pull, it is our opinion that the rise has been so rapid as to warrant a corrective move. However, with the public entering the market on increasing scale, the necessary reaction may be temporarily delayed.

Jackson Bros., Boesel & Co., New York: Obviously a public participation in the stock market has not yet reached a stage where a dangerous speculative position has been created. We believe that brokers' loans will be much higher before such a condition is apparent.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: So long as money rates remain very low, this increase to buy good stocks which net more than the call rate will persist.

F. B. Keech & Co., New York: Better prices will probably prevail next week.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: We believe the general buoyancy of the market will carry through into next week's trading, and that week-end profit-taking will be of relatively minor consideration.

Schirmer, Atherton & Co., Boston: The rapid rise of the stock market makes it susceptible to technical reactions. We are still of the opinion that the outlook for the future is excellent, and would adhere to the policy of utilizing reactions to acquire stocks.

TWIN STATES NATURAL GAS

NEW YORK—E. R. Diggs & Co., Inc., who this week offered 100,000 shares of no-par participating class A stock of Twin States Natural Gas Company at $14 a share, announce that the issue has been heavily oversubscribed. Trading in this stock was inaugurated Thursday on the Chicago Stock Exchange, the initial sale at the opening consisting of 1000 shares at 14¾. Total volume of sales for the day was 7600 shares, with a high of 14½, at which it closed.

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT

NEW YORK (AP)—The weekly statement of the New York clearing house shows: Total surplus and undivided profits, $2,134,000 increase. Total net demand deposits (average), $9,684,000 decrease. Time deposits (average), $28,780,000 increase. Clearings week ending today, $7,918,447,958. Clearings week ending March 22, $8,817,812,077. Clearings this day, $1,797,681,990.

MISSISSIPPI POWER ISSUE

An issue of 40,000 shares of the Mississippi Power & Light Company's $6 cumulative preferred stock has been purchased by a group of bankers and public offering is planned for early next week.

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Mar.29	Mar.28
36	23½	1.60	Adams Ex	4000	36⅞	35¾	36⅞	35¾
31	23	2	Adams Mill	3400	32	31	31½	30½
23¼	11½	..	Adv-Rumely	300	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	20½
41¼	22	..	Adv-Ru pf	600	39½	38	38	39⅛
1⅜	½	..	Ahumada	1400	1⅝	1¼	1⅜	1¼
148	118	3*	Air Reduc	3000	146⅝	145	146	143⅞
35	21	2½‡	Airway El	6100	34⅞	33½	34½	33⅞
2½	1⅜	..	Ajax Rubber	300	2⅛	2	2⅛	2⅛
98	7	..	Alaska Jun	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
15½	8¼	..	Albany PWP	600	38	38	38	12¼
34½	23	..	Alleghany	3600	35⅛	34½	35	34⅞
107½	95½	5½	Alleghany pf w	100	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104¾
99¾	99⅜	..	Alleghany pf wi	100	99	99	99	99½
304½	255¾	6‡	Allied Chem	13100	304⅞	296½	302	295
69	49¼	3	Allis-Chal	8400	65⅜	64⅜	65	64⅞
42¼	28⅛	3	AL Port Cem	400	40	39	39	39⅞
29¼	18	2	Amerada	8600	29¼	28½	29	28⅞
8¼	6⅝	..	Am Ag Ch	400	8⅝	7⅞	8⅛	7⅞
35½	26	..	Am Ag Ch pf	400	34	32½	34	32
97⅜	77	2‡	Am Bk Note	100	94½	94½	94½	95¼
12	7	..	Am Beet S	100	9	9	9	9
55½	40⅛	..	Am Bosch	4200	52⅞	50⅜	52⅛	52⅜
54½	46⅜	2.40	Am Brake	100	53	53	53	52¾
173⅜	85⅜	..	Am Br Boy	11400	183⅜	171½	181¼	17
124	117¾	4‡	Am Can	31000	154	152	154	151
82½	65½	6	Am Car & F	600	70	69⅜	70	70
100¾	15⅞	7	Am Chain pf	200	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99¾
49⅝	35⅛	2‡	Am Chicle	100	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
33	19½	1.60‡	Am Com Alc	300	24¾	24	24½	24½
56¾	35	..	Em European	1600	57¾	54⅞	57¾	53¾
101¼	82⅝	..	Am & F Pw	3800	90¾	89⅛	90	89⅞
110¼	107	..	Am & F Pw 7	200	109¾	109¾	109¾	..
38	30⅛	1½	Am Hawaii	400	28¾	28½	28½	29⅞
34	27⅞	3‡	Am Ice	300	41½	41	41⅛	41
51¾	35⅞	2‡	Am Int Corp	8000	50½	50	50	49¾
3	2	..	Am La Fr	600	2¾	2½	2¾	2¼
105	80	8	Am Loco	1200	84¾	84	84¾	82½
118½	100¼	7	Am Loco pf	200	107½	107½	107½	..
51½	44	3	Am Metals	400	47¼	47¼	47¼	47
1	1⅛	..	Am Piano	600	1¼	⅞	1¼	⅝
118½	77	1‡	Am Pw&Lt	3100	119	117	118⅜	117½
85	75	..	Am P&L 5 pf	100	84½	84½	84½	..
38	30⅛	1½	Am Radiat	4400	36¾	36¼	36¼	36¼
37	20½	..	Am Repub	600	34⅞	34	34⅞	34¾
100⅞	80½	2‡	Am Roll Mill	2600	92½	91½	91½	91⅞
1⅞	⅞	..	Am Roll M ris	300	1⅛	1	1⅛	1⅛
78½	69⅞	4	Am Smelt	11000	75¼	75	75	75¾
138½	133½	7	Am Smelt pf	100	140	140	140	139
22½	15	..	Am S olvent	1300	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	18⅝
52¼	44½	3	Am Stl Fnd	2200	50⅜	49¾	49¾	49½
33¼	25¾	..	Am Solvent pf	100	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
53	46½	2‡	Am Stores	800	50	49¾	50	49
69⅞	60⅛	5	Am Sugar	1600	68¼	67	67½	68¾
107¾	104	7	Am Sugar pf	200	107½	107½	107½	..
264	216	9	Am Tel&T	8300	264¾	258	263¾	257¼
141½	125	8	Am Type	400	140½	139	139	..
116	88½	1‡	Am Wat W	11900	113	111⅝	112	111½
20¼	7½	..	Am Wool	600	15½	15	15	..
44½	19¾	..	Am Wool pf	300	41¼	39¾	39¾	39¾
7½	5	..	Am Writ ct	300	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6½
17⅞	8½	..	Am Zinc	100	13¾	13⅛	13⅛	13½
53¼	46	3	Anac Wire	200	48	48	48	48
80⅜	69½	2	Anaconda	4400	77¾	77½	77⅜	77⅞
49⅞	35⅜	2.40	Anchor Cap	200	47	64⅜	47	47¾
37⅛	30¼	3	Andes Cop	1300	35	35	35	35
23⅜	22½	2	Arch Dan	400	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
81⅜	74¼	7	Armour D pf	100	76	76	76	..
8⅛	5¼	..	Arm Ill A	1100	6¾	6⅝	6¾	6⅝
4⅜	2⅝	..	Arm Ill B	900	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3¾
64	57½	7	Arm Ill pf	400	60⅜	60	60	60
12¼	6¾	..	Arnold Cons	400	10½	10⅛	10½	10½
46¼	38¼	4	Asso Apparl	3800	43½	42½	42½	43
46⅞	28	2	Asso Dry G	4000	45⅞	45⅜	45½	44⅞
96½	85	7	Asso DG 2pf	200	97	96¾	97	..
240¼	219⅜	10	Atchison	1400	242	240⅞	241⅜	239⅞
106	102⅝	5	Atchison pf	400	105¾	105	105	..
175½	106	10	Atl Coast L	400	175½	175¼	175½	176½
49¼	36¼	1‡	Atl Refin	8100	47⅞	47½	47⅝	47⅞
106	81½	4‡	Atlas Pwd	600	103¾	103	103⅜	102
36¾	31¼	..	Atlas Stores	1300	36	35½	36	35
257¼	175½	4§	Auburn Auto	400	253	248½	248½	253
10⅜	4½	..	Auto Sales	100	8	8	8	..
53	37	3	Auto Strop A	1300	53⅜	52	53⅜	53
8⅛	4¾	..	Aviation	1300	7¾	7½	7½	7½

—B—

38	30½	1¾	Baldwin	3600	35½	35	35	34⅜
83½	62	3½	Bangor & A	1400	84½	83¾	84¼	84
121	115	7	Balt & O	4200	121¾	120⅝	121¾	120½
6⅝	2⅝	..	Barnet	100	6	5	5	6¼
32¾	20½	2‡	Barnsdall A	400	32½	31⅞	31⅞	32¼
16½	13	..	Beacon Oil	100	15⅛	15	15½	..
83	67½	..	Beatrice	100	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	82
6⅜	4⅜	..	Belding H	200	5	5	5	..
85½	80	4.14	Belg NR ppf	100	83½	83½	83½	..
52⅞	32⅞	2	Bendix	7100	51⅜	50⅝	51	50⅝
46⅞	11½	2	Best & Co	4300	46⅜	45½	46	45⅞
107⅞	92	6	Beth Steel	4800	106¾	105¾	106⅜	105¾
134	122¼	7	Beth Steel pf	200	132¼	132	132¼	132
59½	47⅝	3‡	Bohn Alum	2000	58½	57⅝	58½	57
76⅝	60½	3	Borden	3000	75⅛	74⅝	75	75
50½	32⅞	4	Borg Warner	2000	49½	48¾	49	49½
112	99	4	Boston & Me	100	108	108	108	105¼
20⅞	13½	..	Briggs	3000	19½	19	19⅛	19
20¼	13	..	Brockway	400	19	18½	18½	18¾
78⅜	63	4	Bklyn Man T	400	75	74½	74½	75
93	84⅞	6	Bklyn Man pf	100	92	92	92	92
30¼	13⅛	3	Bruns Balke	6000	30¼	28¼	29⅜	27¾
23⅞	14½	..	Bruns Term	4000	22⅜	22	22⅜	21¼
31⅞	22⅛	1	Bucyrus	100	30⅛	30¼	30¼	31⅜
43	33⅛	2½	Bucy cv pf	400	42⅞	42⅝	42⅝	..
14½	9⅜	1	Budd Mfg	1500	14½	14	14½	14
14⅝	8⅛	1	Budd Wheel	1800	14¼	14	14	14⅛
70	29⅞	1.60	Bullard	6000	67¼	65	66½	63
39½	26⅛	3	Bulova Watch	4000	40	38¾	39¾	36⅝
109⅝	99½	8	Burns Br A	200	105	104	105	103¼
27½	22½	..	Burns Br B	200	28	26⅛	28	26¾
51⅞	43¼	.80‡	Burroughs	400	48¼	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝
48½	36	2§	Bush Term	400	42¼	41⅞	42¼	42
29⅜	16½	..	Butterick	100	26¾	26½	26½	26¼
110	80¼	..	Byers	7000	107⅝	105½	106⅞	105¼

—C—

77½	66⅝	4	Calif Pack	100	72½	72¼	72½	72¾
2½	1	..	Callahan	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
30	19	..	Campbell	4000	27½	26¾	26¾	27½
89⅞	74⅞	6	Calu & Ariz	200	83	83	83	83
33⅜	26	4½	Calu & Hecla	3000	29¾	29	29⅜	29⅛
75⅜	63¾	5	Canada Dry	6000	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	74⅜
226¾	187⅜	10	Can Pac	800	215	213¼	213¼	213⅞
28¼	18⅜	..	Capital Adm	200	28⅜	28	28⅜	28¼
294¾	192¼	6	Case Thresh	300	274	270	270	272¼
77	54	3	Caterpillar	4000	77	74¾	76¾	74⅝
60	35½	3	Celotex	700	53½	52¾	52⅝	52¾
84	71	2	Celotex pf	100	79½	79½	79½	79½
34¾	30¾	2	Cen Alloy	800	33½	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
34⅝	31	..	Cen Alloy ct	100	33½	33½	33½	33⅜
315	279	8‡	Cen of NJ	100	289	289	289	..
8¼	3¾	..	Century Rib	100	7⅞	7½	7½	7½
65⅜	51¾	6	Cerro de P	400	63	62⅜	62½	62⅜
15⅞	11	..	Cert-Teed	100	12½	12½	12½	12½
68½	36	4.20	Checker Cab	4000	63⅞	60	63	62¾
82¼	63½	3	Ches Corp	3000	82½	81	81	80½
240¾	203	13	Ches & Ohio	2000	241	239	239	241¾
7⅛	4¼	..	Chi & Alton	400	7⅛	7	7⅛	6⅝
8⅞	5¾	..	Chi & Alt pf	100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8
52⅞	36	..	Chi & E I pf	1000	51½	50	51½	50½
17½	12⅜	..	Chi Gt West	9000	17½	14⅞	17½	15⅜
56¾	34	..	Chi Gt W pf	800	50¾	45	47	42⅞
26¾	22½	..	Chi M&SP	3000	25⅛	24½	25	24¼
46¼	32¼	..	Chi M&SP pf	6000	43¾	42¾	44⅝	42⅜
89⅜	84	5	Chi & NW	1800	88¾	88	88¾	87⅞
36¾	22½	..	Chi Pneu	1000	36½	35¾	36⅜	36
55⅞	51½	3½	Chi Pneu pf	800	55¾	55¼	55¾	55½
125⅛	114	7	Chi RI	100	124	124	124	124
104⅛	100¼	6	Chi RI 6%	100	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	104
2⅛	⅞	..	Chi RI 7%	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	1⅞
28¼	25	3	Chick Cot O	100	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
67½	57½	2.40	Childs	700	64	61⅞	64	63
41¾	33¼	3	Chrysler	800	39¾	38⅞	39½	39½
49	40⅝	3.60‡	City Ice	100	46½	46½	46½	46¼
10¼	9⅜	.50	City Stores	700	8½	8⅛	8½	8⅛
183⅞	133¼	6	Coca Cola	2000	183⅞	181	183⅜	183⅞
42½	30	5	Cluett Pbdy	100	43½	43½	43½	..
63⅝	60	..	Col Palmolive	800	62	62	62	62
35¾	14⅜	..	Collins & A	100	28¾	28¾	28¾	29¼
67⅜	36½	2	Colo F&I	100	65⅞	65½	65⅞	65½
99¾	70½	2‡	Colum Gas	15000	99¾	98¾	99¾	98⅜
199	168⅛	5‡	Col Carbon	5000	183	175	178	184¾
31¾	31⅜	.87	Col Graph	10000	28⅜	28	28¼	26⅝
39⅝	23⅜	2	Com Cred	400	38½	38	38¾	38⅜
43½	31⅞	3	Com Cred pf	800	43⅜	43½	43¼	43
55	36⅛	1.60‡	Com Inv Tr	1000	48¼	47⅜	47⅝	48¼
18¼	12¾	.60	Conwith So	100	101	101	101	100⅞
36⅝	27¾	1	Com Sol	4000	36⅜	35¾	36¼	36¼
57	44	2	Conden Net	100	57	56	57	56
27⅜	15½	2	Con Film	3000	24⅜	23¾	24	24
19¾	13½	..	Congoleum	2000	18⅞	18½	18¾	18¾
28¼	18	2	Con Film pf	100	24⅞	24⅜	24⅞	24⅜
¾	½	..	Con Film rts	100	¾	½	½	½
125	96⅜	4	Con Gas	7000	124½	123½	123¾	124¾
61⅛	49	6	Con Ry C pf	100	59¾	59¾	59¾	60
2	1	..	Con Textile	200	1½	1⅜	1½	..
22½	12	1.50	Container A	400	20	19¾	20	19¾
8½	4¼	..	Container B	100	8¼	8	8¼	..
52½	36	..	Cont Bak A	4000	36¾	35½	35¾	37
8	5½	..	Cont Bak B	4000	8	5½	5½	5⅝
94⅞	86½	8	Cont2Bak pf	2000	86½	86¼	86¼	87¼
71	50¼	2½‡	Cont Can	4000	71	69⅜	71	68⅝
34½	28	3	Cont Dia Fib	6000	32⅛	31⅛	31⅝	31
76¼	89	2	Cont Ins	8000	77	75½	77	74
8¼	5⅝	..	Cont Motors	800	7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
27½	19¼	..	Cont Oil	4000	27	26¾	26⅞	26⅞
38¾	27⅞	1	Cont Shares	7000	36½	36¼	36½	36¼
102⅜	87½	3‡	Corn Prod	2500	101⅛	100⅜	100⅞	100
33	24¼	2‡	Coty	400	30⅜	30⅛	30⅛	30⅜
35⅜	15¼	1‡	Cream of Wh	400	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
29⅞	9	..	Crex Carpet	400	24⅞	24¼	24½	25
22	10¼	1‡	Crosley	200	17	17	17	..
59¼	43	..	Crown Cork	1700	59¼	55¼	59¼	55⅜
93⅝	84	5‡	Crucible	400	90	89⅛	89⅝	89⅞
4	2	..	Cuba Cane pf	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
16	9	..	Cuba Co	400	15⅜	15	15¼	15¼
9	6⅞	..	Cub Am S	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
48	44¾	4	Cudahy	100	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	46⅜
122	113	6	Curtis Pub	100	121	121	121	122
121½	114⅞	7	Curtis P pf	700	118	116	118	117½
13½	6⅛	..	Curtiss Wr	10000	13⅛	12⅜	12⅞	12¼
19⅝	13⅜	..	Curtiss Wr A	7000	18⅝	18⅛	18⅜	18⅜
90¼	64	3½§	Cutler	7000	90¼	88½	90	86⅜

—D—

43¼	28⅜	..	Davison	100	42	41½	42	41½
181	161½	9	Del & Hud	100	179	179	179	178¼
80	60	..	Denv & RG pf	100	78¼	78¼	78¼	78¾
250½	195⅜	8	Det Edison	100	237	237	237	237¾
112¾	30⅞	2.40‡	Devoe & R A	400	39¾	39½	39¾	..
9⅝	6¾	..	Dome Mines	100	9	9	9	9
24½	20	1.20	Dom Stores	200	21	20¾	21	21½
143½	112½	4‡	Dupont	7000	142½	140¼	142	140¼
120	114½	6	Dupont deb	100	120	120	120	119¾

—E—

244⅞	175¾	5‡	East Kodak	7000	239	236½	238¾	235
37¼	27⅞	3	Eaton Axle	700	36	35¼	36	35¾
10⅞	7	2½	Eitingon	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..
62	41	6½	Eitingon pf	100	53½	53½	53½	..
114½	81	6	Elec Auto Lt	30000	114⅞	113	113⅞	114½
8⅞	4½	..	Elec Boat	20000	8⅞	7¾	8	6
92⅞	49¼	1	Elec P&L	40000	93½	91½	91⅞	92⅞
111	106½	7	Elec P&L pf	100	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
79¼	69¾	5	Elec Sto Bat	100	75⅛	75⅛	75⅞	76⅞
59⅝	52⅛	5‡	End Johns	100	54¼	54¼	54¼	..
112½	107½	7	End John pf	100	111	111	111	..
61¾	39¼	1	¶Eng P S	400	60¼	60½	60½	60½
102	94½	5½	Eng PS 5½ pf	100	99¼	99⅛	99⅛	..
61¾	55	..	Eng PS ctfs	200	60¼	60⅛	60⅛	..
63¾	58¾	..	Erie	30000	61½	60¾	60⅞	60½
43⅝	35	4	Eureka Vac	700	40½	39	40⅛	41⅜
30¾	18½	2½	¶Evans Auto L	400	23½	23	23½	23

—F—

9⅞	4⅞	..	Fairbanks	200	5½	5⅜	5¾	5¾
45¾	34⅛	3	Fairb Morse	100	43⅝	42½	42½	..
27¼	15	2½	Fashion Pk	100	16½	16½	16½	..
36½	29	..	Fed Dept St	700	30	29½	30	30¼
90¼	59⅝	1½	Fed Lt&Tr	1000	84	83⅝	83⅝	87¼
12¼	7¾	.80	Fed Mot T	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	11
43	32½	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	200	41⅞	41¼	41⅞	41⅜
88¾	65½	2.60	Fidelity Ins	700	88¾	86¾	88¾	85
87⅞	79¾	6	Firestone pf	100	85¾	85¾	85¾	86
61⅜	50⅝	2½	First Nat St	700	54½	53¾	54	53½
4¼	3	..	Fisk Rubber	1700	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	3¾
50⅞	37	3	Follansbee B	1000	48¾	48½	48⅝	48
88⅝	60½	2	Foster & Wh	7000	88⅝	85	88⅜	85
47½	46½	..	Fourth Nat Inv	1000	47½	46⅜	46⅜	47½
26⅝	18½	..	Foundation	700	24	23⅞	24	43⅞
39½	16⅛	4	Fox A	23000	33¾	32⅝	33½	32⅜
7½	3⅜	..	Fox rts	19000	5¼	4¾	4⅞	4½

1930 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Mar.29	Mar.28
49¾	38¼	4‡	Freeport Tx	30000	48¾	48⅛	48⅛	48⅜
½	⅛	..	Fox deb rts	1000	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛

—G—

73¼	3½	..	Gardner M	300	5⅝	5½	5½	5½
16½	12	..	Gen Am Inv	400	15	14⅝	15	14⅞
108¾	99⅜	4§	Gen Am Tk	20000	104¾	102	104	104⅞
70⅜	49⅛	4	Gen Asphalt	10000	67	65½	66¾	67
38½	25½	2	Gen Bronze	100	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33
34½	26	..	Gen Cable	300	31⅜	31	31⅛	30⅝
74¾	65⅜	4	Gen Cable A	100	71¼	71¼	71½	72½
86	60⅛	1.60	Gen Elec	40000	86	83⅞	86	83⅝
113¾	113⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	200	115⅜	115	115⅜	115⅜
55⅝	46⅛	3	Gen Foods	10000	50½	49½	50	49¾
16⅜	13¾	..	Gen G&E

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Argentine Trade Better—Check Payments in United States Gain

A feature of world trade reports coming to hand this week is the improvement in Argentine business after a protracted period of depression.

The gain is as yet slight but marks a turning point in recent trends and uncludes such favorable developments as easier money and a provisional settlement of the railway strike. The beginning of the outward movement of crops also is aiding trade.

French foreign trade for February was lower than for the corresponding month last year but, due to the decline in imposts, the unfavorable balance of trade was reduced.

Business in Panama during the first quarter of the year is reported by the United States Department of Commerce as showing gains over the similar period of last year.

From Great Britain come reports of indications that long-term money, which is temporarily firm, is due to become easier.

In the United States confidence is gradually gaining. Most of the railroad reports now being published are rather indifferent but steel output is holding well at 75 per cent of capacity and Commerce Department reports show check payments for the week ended March 22 as larger than in the previous week, although they were, of course, lower than for the like week of 1929.

Wholesale prices were fractionally lower in the week ended March 22 than in the preceding week and were well below the level of last year.

Car loadings during the latest reported week were greater than for the preceding week but were smaller as compared with a year ago.

Bank clearings this week amounted to $11,339,732,000, a drop of 16.7 per cent compared with the like week last year. Financing by bonds totaled $130,658,000 compared with $187,345,000 last week and $42,109,000 in the similar period of 1929.

The trend of prices on the Paris Bourse turned irregular again Monday, having shown some improvement the previous week. Declining tendencies were in evidence Tuesday with the tone of the market rather dull. Quietness continued throughout the rest of this week, modified by a few orders accumulating over Thursday which was a holiday. Late dealings were almost negligible and price movements were narrow.

Stocks on the Berlin Boerse responded early this week to the lower official bank rate, a feature of the market being the improvement in loans of the Reich Federal States. Some profit-taking followed the early gains but Thursday's market was again firm. Late dealings this week were influenced by political developments.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate..	4%	4%
Commercial paper	4 @4½	3¾@4
Customers' loans	5 @5½	4¾@5
Collateral loans	5½@6	6½
Year money	6½	..
Time Loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	3½@4	3½@4
Four to six months	4 @4¼	4 @4¼
	Last	Last
	Today	Previous
Bar silver in New York	41⅞c	42¼c
Bar silver in London	19⅛	19⅛d
Bar gold in London	84s 11¼d	84s 11¼d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$81,000,000	$1,497,000,000
Year ago today	107,000,000	2,118,000,000
Balances	28,000,000	153,000,000
Year ago today	47,000,000	218,000,000
Exchgs for week	440,000,000	7,918,000,000
Bals. for week	176,000,000	1,064,000,000
F R bank credit	25,322,979	148,000,000

Acceptance Market

30 days	3 @2⅞
60 days	2⅞@2¾
90 days	2⅞@2¾
4 months	3 @2⅞
5 months	3 @2⅞
6 months	3 @2⅞

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta	4½%	Calcutta	7%
Chicago	4	Budapest	6
Boston	4	Copenhagen	4½
Cleveland	4½	Lisbon	5½
Dallas	4½	London	5½
New York	4½	Madrid	5½
Philadelphia	4½	Oslo	4½
Kansas City	4	Helsingfors	6
Minneapolis	4½	Paris	3
Richmond	4½	Prague	5
St. Louis	4½	Riga	7
San Francisco	4	Rome	6½
Athens	8	Swiss Bank	6½
Amsterdam	3½	Stockholm	4
Berlin	5	Sofia	6
Brussels	3½	Tokyo	5.48
Bucharest	9	Vienna	6
Bombay	7	Warsaw	7

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Europe			
Sterling:	Today	Last	Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.86⅜	$4.86⅜	$4.86⅜	$4.8665
Cables	4.86⅝	4.86⅜	4.86⅜	4.8665
France—franc	.0391½	.0391½	.0392	
Belgium—belga	.1395½	.1395½	.139	
Italy—lira	.0524⅛	.0524¼	.0526	
Germany—mark	.2388	.2388½	.2381	
Austria—schill'g	.1410¼	.1410¼	.1407	
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296½	.0296½	.0296	
Denmark—krone	.2679	.2679	.268	
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252	
Greece—dr'chma	.0130	.0129¾	.193	
Holland—florin	.4013	.4013	.402	
Hungary—pengo	.1747¼	.1747¼	.1749	
Norway—krone	.2678½	.2678	.268	
Poland—zloty	.1123	.1123	.1122	
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0450	1.0805	
Rumania—leu	.0059⅝	.0059⅝	.193	
Spain—peseta	.1245	.1237	.193	
Sweden—krona	.2689	.2689	.268	
Switz'land—franc	.1936	.1936½	.193	
Jugoslavia—dina	.0176⅞	.0176⅞	.193	
	Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.3750	.3726		
Shanghai—tael	.4687½	.4700		
India—rupee	.3623	.3625	.3650	
Japan—yen	.4948	.4950	.4984	
Phil Islnds—peso	.4987½	.4987½	.50	
Str Stlments—dol	.5625	.5627	.5678	
	South America			
Argentina—peso	.3860	.3802	.4245	
Brazil—milreis	.1175	.1168	.1196	
Chile—peso	.1206	.1206	.12125	
Colombia—peso	.9675	.9675	.9737	
Peru—pound	4.00	4.00	4.8665	
Uruguay—peso	.9135	.9135	1.0342	
	North America			
Canada—dollar	.99 63-64	.99 31-32	1.00	
Mexico—dollar	.3112½	.3125	.4985	

*Par unsettled.

NEW YORK STATE FINANCING

NEW YORK—The State of New York will do its first public financing in more than two years through an offering on April 15 of $31.550.000 serial 4 per cent gold bonds, of which $2.650.000 will be for the state park system, $6.900.000 general state improvement bonds and $22.600.000 for state institutions buildings. Announcement of the proposed offering is made by Morris S. Tremaine, Comptroller. The actual sale is scheduled for 1 o'clock, April 15, at the office of the Comptroller in Albany.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

LONDON(AP)—Money today was 2¾ per cent, discount rates—Short bills 2¼ per cent and three months' 2¼-2⅜ per cent.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	101	100
Ajax Rubber 8s '36	63	60⅛
Adams Ex 4s	87	87
Alleghany 5s	98⅛	98
Alleghany 5s '44	104	103¾
Aleghany Val 4s	95½	95½
Am Cotton Oil 5s '31	100⅛	100⅛
Am Syanamid 5s '42	99½	99½
Am I G Chem 5½s cl '49	106	105¾
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	100⅛	100
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	92	91
Am Smelting 5s '47	101¾	101¾
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104¼	104
Am T&T 4½s cv '39	183¼	178
Am T & T col 5s '46	105	105
Am T & T '65	103¼	103
Am T & T sf 5s '60	103⅛	103
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	107¼	106¾
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	105¾	105¾
Armour & Co 4½s '39	90¾	90½
Armour & Co 5½s '43	85½	85
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	91⅝	91
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	93¾	93½
Atch T&SF cv 4½s	140½	140½
Atl & Dany 1st 4s '48	67	65
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	93	93
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	90¼	90¼
B&O 1st 4s '48	94⅜	94½
B&O 4s PLE&WV div '41	94	94
B&O 4s Tol & C div '59	86	86
B&O cv 4½s '33	100¼	100
B&O rfg 5s '95	103½	103½
B&O cv 4½s	104⅜	104⅜
B&O 5s series D	103¼	103¼
B&O rfg 6s '95	109½	109½
Belding Hem 6s '36	70½	70⅛
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	104⅞	104⅞
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	101½	101½
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	102¼	102¼
Boston & Me 5s '67	100	99¼
Broadway con	38	38
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	99⅜	99⅜
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	87	87
Buff R & P 4½s '57	94½	94½
By Products 5½s C	104⅛	104
Bur C R & N 5s	99⅞	99⅞
Cal Gas & Elec 5s '37	101⅛	101⅛
Cal Pet 5½s '38	101½	101½
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	103	102⅝
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	99¼	98⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	96	96
Can Nat Ry 5s July	102⅝	102½
Can North deb 6½s '46	115	114¾
Can North sf 7s '40	111⅜	111⅜
Can Pacific deb 4s	87	86¾
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	100¼	100
Cen of N E 4s	84¼	84¼
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	93	93
Certainteed 5½s '48	55	55
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	101	100¾
Ches & O con 5s '39	97	97
Ches & O 4½s B	97	97
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	82½	81½
Chi Gt West 4s '59	71⅜	70¾
Chi M&StP gen 3½s '89	74⅜	74⅜
Chi M&StP gen 4s '89	87	86⅛
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	76¼	75¾
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	94⅜	84
Chi & New 4¾s '87	102¼	102¼
Chi & Nw 7s '30	100⅜	100⅜
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	97⅜	97½
Chi St L N 5s '51 reg	102	102
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	90¼	90¼
Chile Copper 5s '47	97½	97
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	88½	88½
Clev CC&StL Cairo 4s	94¼	94¼
Clec CC&StL 4½s E '77	97¾	97¾
Clev Un Term 4½s wi	98¼	98⅛
Clev Un Term 5s '73	104	104
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	106½	106½
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	100	100
Colonial Oil 6s	87	87
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 May	101½	101½
Commercial Credit 6s '34	99⅞	99⅞
Commercial Credit 6s '34	99⅞	99⅞
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	96¾	96¾
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	57	57
Con Gas 5½s '45	106¼	106
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	103⅜	103⅝
Container Corp 5s ct '43	84	84
Corn Prod 5s '34	101¾	101¾
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	101¼	101¼
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s	64⅛	64
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	90⅜	90
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	100	100
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	94	93½
Del & Hudson 4s '37	104½	104½
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51 sta	101⅜	101⅜
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	98⅛	98⅛
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	98¼	98¼
Den & R G Wn rfg 5s '78	94½	94¼
Det & M gold	61¼	60
Detroit Edi col 5s '33	102½	102¼
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	103¾	103¾
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	107¼	107⅛
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	99⅞	99⅝
Elk Horn Coal 6½s	95⅜	95⅜
Erie gen 4s '96	83¼	83
Erie 5s '67	96	95½
Erie 1st con 7s '20	101⅛	101
Fed Metal 7s '34	100	100
Fla East Coast 5s '74	59	59
Gal Har & San A 2d 5s '33	100⅛	100⅛
Gen Cable 5½s '47	102½	102½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103½	103½
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	100	100
Gen Theater 6s	130	129
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	107¼	107¼
Goodyear 5s '57	95⅛	95
Gould Coupler 6s '40	83	33
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	106½	106¼
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	111	111
Great Northern 4½s '61	95⅜	95¼
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	98⅛	98⅛
Great Northern 7s '36 A	112¼	112
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	100¼	100⅛
Gulf-Ship Island 5s	105⅛	105⅛
Havana Elec 5s '52	82	82
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	98½	98½
Hudson Coal 5s '62	72¼	72¼
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	82	81¾
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	98	97⅜
Humble Oil 5s '37	102	102
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102⅛	101⅞
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	104	104
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	100	100
Ill Cen 6½s '36	110¼	110¼
Ill Cen C St L&NO 4½s '63	98	98
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	100	100
Ind Limestone 6s '46	75	75
Inspiration Con 6½s '31	101⅛	101⅛
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	99¾	99¾
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	73¼	72½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	73	72¾
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	64	64
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	93¼	93¼
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	100½	100½
Int & Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	103½	103
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	91	91
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	100½	100½
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	91¾	91¾
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	97½	97½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	91	91
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	119½	118¼
Int T & T 5s	97½	96⅞
Kanawha & Mich 4s '90	88	88
Kan City Pts&Mem 4s '36	97	97
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	104½	104½
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	101	101
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	89⅛	89
Kendall 5½s war	92¼	92
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	103¾	103¾
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	100¼	100¼
L'Auttaro 6s '54	84	84
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	88½	88½
Lehigh Val con 4½s 2003	98¾	98¾
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	100⅜	100⅜
Loew's Inc 6s '41	119	119
Long Island con 5s '31	100¼	100¼
Long Island deb 5s '37	100	100
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	102¼	102¼
Lou Cin & Lex 4½s	99¾	99¾
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	98½	98½
L&N 3s StL div '80	67	67
L&N S Mon col 4s '52	92	92
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	77	76
Manitowoc GBN 3½s	89	89
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	59	59
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	97	96
McCrory 5½s '41	99¾	99¾
Midland of NJ 5s '40	95½	95½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	101	100¾
Mil El Ry & Lt rfg 5s '51	102¼	102¼
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	100⅞	100⅜
Min & StL 1st rfg 4s '49	12¾	12½
Min St P & SSM 4s '38	91⅛	91
Min St P & SSM 6½s '31	100⅞	100⅞
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	108¼	108
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	80¾	80
Mo Pac 5s F '77	100	100
Mo Pac 5s G '78	100	99¾
Mo Pac 5½s '49	113¾	113¾
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	102⅛	102⅛
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	98¾	98½
Mortage Bond 5s '32	97	97
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	84½	84½
Mutual Fuel 5s	103	103
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	100⅛	100
Nat Rad 6½s '47	29⅛	29⅛
N E T & T 4½s B '61	99⅝	99½
N E T & T 5s '52	105½	105½
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	92½	91
N O T & M 5s B '54	58¼	58¼
N O T & M Con 5s '54	102⅞	102⅜
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	81⅛	81
NYC&HR con 4s '98	90½	90½
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	106½	106
NY Chi & St L deb 4s '31	99⅜	99⅝
NY Chi & St L 6s '32	102½	102½
NY Connec Ry 4½s '53	97⅜	97⅜
NY Connec Ry 5s '53	103½	103½
NY Dock 4s '51	83½	83½
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	114	113⅞
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	94¾	94¾
NY GELH&P 5s '48	106¼	106¼
NY Con Ry 4s '55 JJ	74¼	74¼
NY NH&H 4½s '67	93¾	93½
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	134¾	134¾
NY & N Jersey 5s '32	101	101
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	50	50
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	60	59½
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	20	20
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	107½	107½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	99¾	99¾
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106½	106⅜
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	88¾	88¾
Niag Falls Pow 5s '32	101¾	101¾
Niag Falls Pow 6s '32	102¾	102¾
Niag Lock & O P 6s' 58	103	102¾
Norf So rfg 5s A '61	74	74
Nor Am Ed 5½s '57	103¼	103¼
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103	102⅞
Nor Am Ed 5s C ct	96½	96⅓
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	102½	102½
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	66¼	66¼
Nor Pac pr lin 4s '97	91¼	90¾
Nor Pac 5s C 2047	104¾	104½
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	113	113
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	102	101½
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	106¼	106¼
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	113	112⅛
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	101	101

	High	Low
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	104⅝	104⅜
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	90¾	90¾
Otis Steel 6s '41	102½	102½
Pas Gas & Elec 5s '42	102⅜	102⅛
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	105	105
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	96¾	96¾
Park-Lex Lsehld 6½s '53	85	84⅛
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	101⅝	101⅝
Paramount Fam Las 6s' 47	101⅝	101½
Parmlee Trans 6s '44	88½	88
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	56	56
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	79½	79½
Penn RR gtd 4s '31	99¾	99¾
Penn RR con 4s '48	97	97
Penn RR gen 4½s '65	100⅜	100¼
Penn RR 5s '64	103½	103½
Penn RR gen 5s '68	108	108
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	109½	109¼
Peo Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	102⅝	102⅝
Pere Marq 5s '56	103⅞	103⅞
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	95¼	95
Phil Co 5s '67	100	99¾
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	99¾	99¾
Phil & Read C & I 5s '73	86⅞	86⅞
Phil & Read C & I 6s '49	99¾	99
Portland Railway 5s '50	99¾	99⅝
Port Ry Lt & P 6s' 47	100	100
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	95	94¾
Pub Svc E & G 4½s '67	98¼	98¼
Pub Svc E & G 70s '67	98	98
Pure Oil 5½s '37	99⅜	99¼
Purity Baking 5s '48	97⅛	97⅛
Read rfg 4½s '97	99½	99½
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	93	92¾
Remington Rand 5s '47	100½	100
Rep I & S rfg 5½s '53	103⅞	103⅞
Richfield Oil 6s	97	97
Rochester Gas 5½s '48	108	108
Rochester Gas 7s '46	107½	107½
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	99	98⅞
St L & S F 4s A '50	91½	91
St L & S F 4½s '78	93½	93¼
St L & S F gen 5s '31	100¼	100¼
St L S W con 4s '32	99	99
St L S W 1st 5s '52	99¼	99¼
Seabd All Fla Rv 6s A '35	68¼	68¼
Shell Pipe 5s '52	95½	95¼
Shubert Theater 6s '42	55	55
Shell Un 5s ct ww	100¾	100⅝
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	101¼	101¼
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	102¼	102
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	103⅝	103½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	99¾	99½
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	98½	98½
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	103⅛	103
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	93⅛	92⅞
So Pac 4½s '68	97¾	97½
Solvay 5s	96½	96
So Pac 4½s '69 ww	100¼	100¼
So Pacific cv 5s '34	101¼	101½
So Pac S F Ter 4s '50	93⅝	93½
So Ry gen 4s '56	91½	91
So Ry gen 6½s '56	124¾	124¼
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103½	103½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	97½	97½
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	88¼	88¼
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	106½	106⅜
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	91	91
Tex Corp 5s '44	104¼	104
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	108⅜	108⅛
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	102½	102½
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	102	102
Tex & Pac Mo Pac 5½s '64	106⅞	106⅜
Third Ave adj 5s '60	33	33
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38	101½	101½
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	102⅜	102⅜
Trap Rock 6s	99½	99½
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	95½	95
Union Pacific 4s '68	90⅝	90½
Union Pacific 4½s '67	98½	98½
Union Pacific rfg 5s 2008	109¼	109¼
U S Rubber 5s '47	87¾	87½
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	95⅝	95⅝
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	100⅛	100⅛
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	93½	93½
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	90¾	90¾
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	57	57
Vo Iron C & C 5s '49	72⅞	72⅞
Vo Ry 5s '62	105½	105
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	101	101
Wabash 4½s '78	93½	93½
Wabash 1st 5s '39	103¾	103¾
Walworth 6s '45	93	93
Warner Sug 1st 7s' 41	105½	105½
Warner Bros Pict 6s	113	112½
Western Electric 5s '44	103½	103½
Western Maryland 4s '52	82¾	82¾
Western Maryland 5½s '77	100¼	100
Western Un 5s '51	103¼	103⅛
Western Un col 5s '38	101⅞	101⅞
Wheeling Stl 4½s B '53	91	91
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	102½	102½
Youngstown Sheet 5s	102¼	102¼
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100¾	100¾
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	102½	102½

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Mar29	Mar28
				Last	
4th 4¼s '38	101.30	102.00	101.28	101.31	101.28
4th 4¼s reg	101.27	101.27	101.27	101.27	101.28
US 3¾s '47	101.00	101.00	100.28	100.28	100.27
US 3¾s '56	105.13	105.13	105.13	105.13	105.10
US 4s '54	108.11	108.11	101.1	108.1	108.8
US 4¼s '52	112.00	112.5	112.00	112.5	112.00

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	85¾	85¾
Adriatic El 7s '52	100	99½
Agr Mtg Bk 6s '48	78	78
Agr Mtg Bk 7s '47	81½	81½
Alkerahus 5s '57	94¼	94¼
Antioquia 2d 7s '57	82	82
Antioquia 7s B '45	85	85
Antioquia 7s D '45	85	85
Argentine 5½s '62	95½	95½
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	99½	99¼
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	99⅞	99½
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	99½	99¼
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	99½	99¼
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	99⅜	99⅜
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	99½	99¼
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	99½	99¼
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	99½	99⅜
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	99½	99¼
Australia 4½s '57	83½	83½
Australia 5s '57	91½	91½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	107¼	107¼
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	97¼	97¾
Batavian Pet 4½s '52	93¼	93
Belgium (King) 6s '55	102¾	102¼
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	109	108¾
Belgium (King) 7s '55	112⅜	112⅜
Belgium (King) 7s '56	109¼	109
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	115¼	115¼
Belgium (King) 8s '41	110⅜	110¼
Bergen (City) 6s '49	101	101
Bergen (City) 8s '45	110¼	110¼
Berlin 6½s '50	98⅜	98¼
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	95¼	95¼
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	94½	94¼
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	95	94½
Bogota (City) 8s '45	99½	99
Bolivia 7s '69 ct	82¼	81⅞
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	83½	82
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	98¾	98¼
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	103⅜	103⅜
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	91	91
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	86¼	86
Brazil (US) 7½s '52	104½	104½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	101¾	101¾
Bremen 7s '25	102¼	102
Breda 7s	83	82⅞
Budapest (City) 6s '62	84½	84½
Buenos Aires 6s '61	89⅜	89
Bulgaria 7s rcts '67	84	84
Bulgaria 7½s '68	89⅜	88
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	92¼	92¼
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	99	99
Can (Dom) 5s '31	100⅝	100⅝
Can (Dom) 5s '52	103½	103½
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	93½	93⅜
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	98¼	98
Chile (Bank) ct 6¾s '61	99⅛	99⅛
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	93¼	93
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	93¼	93
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	93½	93
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	92¾	92¾
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	103	103
Chilean Loan 7s	95½	95½
Christiania (City) 6s '54	101	101
Colombia Mtg Bk 6s '46	84	84
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	84½	84½
Colombia (Rep) 6s Jan	82	81¾
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	81½	80¾
Coph'n Tel 5s '54	96½	96½
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	90¼	90
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	90¾	90¾
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	100⅛	100
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	82	82
Czech (Rep) 8s '51	110	110
Danish Mun 8s A '46	110	110
Danish Mun 8s B '46	109½	109½
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	93	93
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	100¾	100¾
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105¼	105
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	99⅞	99⅞
Dresden 7s '45	101	101
Dutch E I sf 6s '62	102	102
Duke Power 6s	105½	105½
Est R R Co 7s '54	106	105¾
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	94¼	94
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	97½	97½
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	97½	97½
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	99⅝	99⅝
Finnish A 6½s '54	98¼	98
French (Rep) 7s '49	118	117⅞
French (Rep) 7½s '41	123⅛	123
Germ 7s '49	109¼	109
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	92¼	92¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	88⅞	88½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	88¾	88½

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

RECORDS FALL IN N.C.A.A. MEET

Michigan and Northwestern Place Nine Men Each in Swimming Trials

Harvard University's new $350,000 swimming pool was fittingly opened Friday night before a crowded gallery of some 1500 spectators when two National Collegiate Athletic Association records were smashed, one tied, and a brand new record established in the trials for places in the finals for the N. C. A. A. swimming championships.

Edward J. Moles Jr. '31, Princeton University, smashed the 200-yard breaststroke record of 2m. 35s. when he swam the distance Friday night a full second faster. R. C. Goldsmith '30 of University of Michigan finished second in this event, 10 yards behind Moles, who also turned in a good performance in the 300-yard medley. Starting the second leg of the relay about 10 yards behind L. W. Marsh '31 of University of Minnesota. The Princeton star cut down the distance that separated them in the next 75 yards and turned over a lead of five yards to his anchor man to enable Princeton to capture one of the most thrilling races of the evening.

Raymond M. Ruddy Jr. '32 of Columbia University was another record breaker, turning in the fastest time in the 220-yard freestyle race. His time was 2m. 17 3-5s.

August G. Harms '32 of Fordham University, swimming easily in the 150-yard medley, a new event for the meet, established a mark for other mermen to try for. Harms's time was 1m. 43 3-5s.

When all the trial heats were run off it was found that University of Michigan and Northwestern University led the field of qualifiers with nine men each. Northwestern will be represented in all but two events, while Michigan will have representatives in seven out of the 10 finals.

Stanford University and Princeton University tied for third place with six men each. Columbia University and Rutgers placed four men each. Following these six leaders were University of Pennsylvania with three, University of Minnesota and Brown University with two each, and Dartmouth College, University of Iowa, Syracuse University, Springfield Y. M. C. A. College, Fordham and McGill University of Montreal with one each. This tabulation makes allowances for men qualifying in two or more events, as was the case with G. H. Kojac '31 of Rutgers, A. H. Schwartz '30 of Northwestern and others.

Kojac of Rutgers, who has been in the public eye for several seasons and before he went to college, placed in his favorite event, the backstroke, and also in the 150-yard medley. A battle between Kojac and Harms in the medley finals is anticipated. The summary:

50-YARD FREESTYLE

First Heat—Won by A. H. Schwartz '30, Northwestern; R. S. Hall '31, Brown, second. Time—24s. (equals record).

Second Heat—Won by R. H. Harrison '30, Stanford; R. F. Hosmer '30, Michigan, second. Time—24 1-5s.

Third Heat—Won by R. P. Walker '30, Michigan; Julius Dolgos '32, Columbia, second. Time—24 3-5s.

Fourth Heat—Won by W. M. Wilson '32, Northwestern; I. C. Smith '32, Michigan, second. Time—24 4-5s.

Fifth Heat—Won by F. W. Walaitis '30, Michigan; W. C. Stinson Jr. '32, Pennsylvania, second. Time—24 2-5s.

First Semifinal Heat—Won by A. H. Schwartz '30, Northwestern; R. P. Walker '30, Michigan, second; R. H. Harrison '30, Stanford, third. Time—24s. (equals record).

Second Semifinal Heat—Won by F. W. Walaitis '30, Michigan; W. M. Wilson '32, Northwestern, second; W. C. Stinson Jr. '32, Pennsylvania, third. Time—24 3-5s.

100-YARD FREESTYLE

First Heat—Won by A. H. Schwartz '30, Northwestern; W. C. Stinson Jr. '32, Pennsylvania, second; J. F. McKelvey '32, Stanford, third. Time—54s.

Second Heat—Won by R. P. Walker '30, Michigan; Clarence Waidelich '31, Minnesota, second; Julius Dolgos '32, Columbia, third. Time—55s.

Third Heat—Won by R. H. Harrison '30, Stanford; R. S. Hall '31, Brown, second; I. C. Smith '32, Michigan, third. Time—56 1-5s.

220-YARD FREESTYLE

First Heat—Won by A. H. Schwartz '30, Northwestern; F. M. Bourne '31, McGill, second; T. E. Phillips '31, Rutgers, third. Time—2m. 19 2-5s.

Second Heat—Won by R. M. Ruddy Jr. '32, Columbia; A. R. Clapp '32, Stanford; G. W. Ault '30, Michigan, third. Time—2m. 17 2-5s (new record).

440-YARD FREESTYLE

First Heat—Won by A. R. Clapp '32, Stanford; T. E. Phillips '31, Rutgers, second; C. C. Shenk '30, Princeton, third. Time—5m. 16 4-5s.

Second Heat—Won by G. W. Ault '30, Michigan; R. M. Ruddy Jr. '32, Columbia, second; C. A. Babbitt '31, Dartmouth, third. Time 5m. 27 2-5s.

150-Yard Backstroke

First Heat—Won by G. H. Kojac '31, Rutgers; L. W. Marsh '31, Minnesota, second; N. P. Arnold '30, Brown, third. Time—1m. 39 4-5s.

Second Heat—Won by R. L. Hinch '30, Northwestern; J. B. Wohl '31, Syracuse, second; C. J. Boldt '31, Michigan, third. Time—1m. 44 4-5s.

200-Yard Breaststroke

First Heat—Won by E. J. Moles Jr. '31, Princeton; R. C. Goldsmith '30, Michigan, second; P. J. F. Callahan '32, Columbia, third; F. T. Fletcher '31, Stanford, fourth. Time—2m. 34s. (New record.)

Second Heat—Won by R. B. Howlett '30, Northwestern; V. G. Manych '32, Princeton, second; D. E. Engdahl '30, Syracuse, third; F. B. Miller '32, Michigan, fourth. Time—2m. 39 1-5s.

150-YARD MEDLEY

First Heat—Won by G. H. Kojac '31, Rutgers; F. E. Booth '32, Stanford, second; J. W. Merriam '31, Pennsylvania, third. Time—1m. 44 1-5s.

Second Heat—Won by A. G. Harms '32, Fordham; R. L. Cannon '30, Syracuse, second; E. O. Driggs '30, Stanford, third. Time—1m. 43 3-5s.

FANCY DIVING

W. T. Grandy '32, Pennsylvania (99.9 points); Wentworth Lobdell '32, Iowa (95.26 points); E. J. Throndson '30, Stanford (88.52 points); W. W. Nappa '30, Minnesota (78.44 points); John Fisher '30, Springfield (69.18 points), and J. H. Brooks Jr., Princeton (68.50 points), all qualified for the final.

200-YARD RELAY

First Heat—Won by Michigan (F. W. Walaitis '30, R. F. Hosmer '30, I. C. Smith '30, R. P. Walker '30). Time—1m. 37 4-5s.; Rutgers (W. J. Marquette '30, M. B. Smith '31, P. M. Jelinko '30, E. H. Kojac '31), second. Time—1m. 39s.

Second Heat—Won by Princeton (P. L. Stone Jr. '32, I. L. Lee Jr. '31, J. T. L. Nicholson '32, W. A. Turner Jr. '31). Time—1m. 39s. Dartmouth (R. M. Cukor '31, E. S. Smith '32, F. P. McCord '31, A. H. Spiegel '31), second. Time—1m. 40s. Northwestern (W. M. Wilson '32, R. L. Hinch '30, W. M. Corode '31, Donald Peterson '31), third. Time—1m. 40 1-5s.

300-YARD MEDLEY

First Heat—Won by Northwestern, (R. B. Howlett '30, W. M. Wilson '32, R. L. Hinch '30); Columbia, (Julius Dolgos '32, P. J. F. Callahan '32, G. N. Rowland '32), second. Time 3m. 2 1-5s. (Stanford disqualified in this heat.)

Second Heat—Won by Princeton, (W. A. Turner Jr., '31, E. J. Moles Jr., '32, D. L. S[illegible] '32); Michigan, (F. W. Walaitis '30, I. E. Valentine Jr., '31, R. C. Goldsmith '30). Time—3m. 10 4-5s.

U. S. POLO TEAM TO BE SELECTED

NEW YORK (AP)—As the first step toward selection of the American polo "big four" for the international cup matches with Great Britain in September, the United States polo associations' defense committee announced Friday night the make-up of a squad of 16 players invited to participate in the official tryouts.

The list is headed by Thomas Hitchcock Jr., captain of the American team as well as chairman of the defense committee, and includes the pick of talent from California, Texas, the midwest, and college ranks, as well as Meadow Brook, the cradle of American polo.

Two members of the Yale University crack polo team, J. C. Rathborne '31 and S. S. Iglehart '32, who played with the junior championship old Aiken four last year, are named as candidates. The California contenders are both veterans, Eric Pedley of San Gabriel and Elmer Boeceke Jr. of Santa Barbara. R. E. Williams of San Antonio, Tex., and Cecil Smith of Detroit, have been invited to represent other polo centers.

From the eastern district, in addition to Hitchcock, the players invited are: Winston Guest, W. A. Harriman, Earl A. S. Hopping, Sanford, H. E. Talbot Jr., R. E. Strawbridge Jr., J. Watson Webb, Malcolm Stevenson, J. E. Cowdin.

CANADIENS WIN IN OVERTIME 2-1

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE PLAYOFF
(Semifinal)

	W	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Canadiens	1	0	2	1	2
N. Y. Rangers	0	1	1	2	0

(Best two out of three games)

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL, Que.—Once again local professional hockey spectators were treated to a record-breaking game here on Friday night when Canadiens and the New York Rangers played 68m. 24s. overtime in the first of the semifinal series in the playdowns to enter the Stanley Cup series before the locals scored a 2-to-1 victory.

Four playoff games have been staged in Montreal during the last eight days and three of them went into overtime and each one broke the N. H. L. record for length. A week ago Thursday the Maroons and Boston Bruins played 45m. 45s. overtime before the Bruins won. On Wednesday night the Canadiens had to go 51m. 54s. overtime before they broke a 2-to-2 tie on the round against the Chicago Black Hawks and less than 48 hours later they staged a game that produced a new record.

Friday night's game was also featured by the fact that it was second and third-string players who shared the scoring honors. Late in the first period Murdoch scored on a pass from Keeling to give the Rangers the lead while in the closing minutes of the second, Mondou went through alone to score the equalizer. Then followed 91m. 36s. of scoreless hockey before Desrivieres, the locals' latest recruit, beat Roach from a scramble in front of the New York goal. This was Desrivieres' second goal in professional hockey.

Although Canadiens had a margin in the territorial play, the New York defense, with Johnson and Roach the most prominent, was stronger than that of the Canadiens. The locals had an advantage in speed until well into the overtime, but after the first half hour of extra play the game became more even and there was little to choose between the two teams. The second game will be played in New York on Sunday night. The summary:

CANADIENS	RANGERS
Joliat, G.	Mantha, Carson, lw
rw, W.	Cook, Thompson, Goldsworthy
Morenz, Lepine, Mondou, c	
c, Boucher, Murdoch, Vail	
Larochelle, Wasnie, Desrivieres, rw	
lw, F.	Cook, Keeling
Burke, McCaffrey, ld	rd, Bourgeault, Reise
S. Mantha, Leduc, rd	ld, Johnson, Taylor
Hainsworth, g	g, Roach

Score—Canadiens 2, Rangers 1. Goals—Mondou and Desrivieres for Canadiens; Murdoch for Rangers. Assist—Keeling for Rangers. Referees—G. J. Mallinson, Montreal, and A. E. Romeril, Toronto. Time—Three 20m. periods and 68m. 24s. overtime.

PICK-UPS

IF THE Chicago Cubs or any other National League clubs have any desire to know how to defeat the Philadelphia Athletics, they should consult the Boston Braves. The Braves registered their third straight win over the A's on Friday in a game that produced plenty of base hits. Manager McKechnie's men collected 22 hits and 15 runs, while the world champions were getting 18 hits and 14 runs. Incidentally, Boston's new outfielder, Bratcher, who replaced the veteran Richbourg in right field, contributed much to the victory by hitting safely five times in six trips to the plate. Berger and Neun also helped with homers.

Herman arrived in Brooklyn's Clearwater (Fla.) training camp on Friday. He is still listed as a holdout, however.

Manager J. J. McGraw and his New York Giants officially broke camp Friday night and embarked for Fort Worth, where a game with the White Sox will be played as the first step in their journey northward. The Giants have completed one of the most successful training seasons they ever experienced. Between bad weather and players not reporting on time, together with holdouts, McGraw has not been able to hold the proper number of workouts and therefore could not round the usually strong team into shape that is characteristic of the New York manager. On the trip northward, however, the team will no doubt be given the finishing touches and will be ready to take the field along with the best of them.

Manager W. P. Johnson of the Senators has appointed Judge, the veteran first baseman, as his assistant during the coming season.

The Detroit Tigers concluded a very successful training season on Friday at Tampa, Fla., and started on their long journey which will eventually end in their home city.

Gomez and Von Pelt, two Yankee pitching recruits, gave a good account of themselves on Friday in a game against Mobile when the former allowed one hit in five innings and the latter one in four.

L. J. Bush, the former major-league pitching star, and at present manager of the Allentown club in the Eastern League, has stated that he expects to do quite a bit of box work during the coming season. It is rumored by the experts, however, that about the only service Bush will see is that of a pinch hitter. He may possibly take his turn in the outfield. The veteran was at one time the majors' leading pitcher, and his work will long be remembered by those who saw him perform.

EXHIBITION BASEBALL RESULTS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

New York (N) 11, Mobile (SA) 1.
Pittsburgh (N) 9, Chicago (N) 3.
Boston (N) 15, Philadelphia (A) 14.
Chcago (A) 8, Waco (TL) 4.

FORWARD PASS IS BEING CONSIDERED

Canadian Amateur Body Has Many Items of Interest Before Delegates

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—A resolution presented by the Quebec branch of the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association at Friday's session of the sixtenth annual meeting of the governing body of Canadian amateur hockey was classed by President W. A. Fry as the most serious matter to be brought up for the consideration of the convention in the two days, and while there was a short discussion on the matter, none of the delegates, except those from the sponsoring branch, considered themselves prepared to commit themselves one way or the other.

The amendment to the playing rules was to the effect that forward passes be permitted in the center-ice area, provided the player accepting the pass did not leave his defensive zone previous to the puck carrier. In other words, the proposed change in the rules was a modified adoption of the professional rules, the only difference being that under the proposed amendment a player to accept a forward pass in the center area would have to cross into that area from his defensive zone either even with the puck carrier or behind him. Some of the delegates appeared to support the proposed change, while others were strongly opposed to the adoption of any rules that were of a professional origin; but all were of the opinion that the change was too drastic to be decided by a snap judgment and decision on the part of the delegates. The sponsors of the change asked that some definite action, one way or another, be taken before the start of next season's play.

As a result a motion was passed whereby the proposed change will be referred to each of the branches for close consideration and a decision on the change. In the fall the C. A. H. A. executive will consider the proposals advanced by the various branches. If the executive does not hold a meeting in the fall a mail vote of the executives will be taken.

The relations, or rather, the lack of relations, between the professional leagues and the C. A. H. A. which produces the players for the moneyed circuits, was discussed and a special commitee, composed of Past President W. A. Fry, President J. W. Hamilton and W. A. Hewitt, registrar-treasurer, was appointed to confer with the governors of the National Hockey League at their next annual meeting regarding future relations between the two bodies.

An indication of the spread and growth of amateur hockey throughout the Dominion was given by the report of W. A. Hewitt, registrar, who stated that for the season which is rapidly nearing its conclusion there was a total registration of players from nine branches of 13,675, which was an increase of 1394 over the season of 1928-29.

The number of registered players, the fact that the C. A. H. A. has a balance of $39,873.20, including bonds totaling almost $15,000, and the almost unanimous adoption of a resolution by which the C. A. H. A. representative at the next annual meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada to be held in Vancouver, was instructed to vote against any move that provided for the reinstatement of class "A" professionals, were other features of the meeting.

The registrar's report was the most enlightening one presented during the session, and the registration, by branches, was as follows:

British Columbia 217, Alberta 744, Saskatchewan 299, Manitoba 457, Thunder Bay 296, Ontario 9774, Ottawa and district 650, Quebec 982, Maritime Provinces 256; total 13,675.

As was expected, J. W. Hamilton of Regina was elected president for the next two years by acclamation, while Frank Greenleaf of Montreal was elected in the same manner as first vice-president. It was decided to create the office of second vice-president, and A. E. Gilroy of Portage La Prairie was elected the first incumbent of that office. The other officers are: Fred H. Marples, Winnipeg, secretary; W. A. Hewitt, Toronto, registrar-treasurer; registration committee, E. G. Murphy, Fort William; Leo Burts, Montreal; Cecil Duncan, Ottawa; H. O. Schryer, Bathurst, N. B., and Stanley Smith, Vancouver.

NEW DOUBLES LEADERS

WATERBURY, Conn. (AP)—Joseph Harper and James Barber of Waterbury tied Saunders and Webb of Silver Springs, Md., for the leadership in the men's doubles division in the United States Duckpin Congress here Friday night with a score of 778. This was the only change Friday in three leaders of all the divisions. Waterbury, Meriden, Danbury, Thomaston and New London rolled Friday. The tournament ends Saturday night with Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., and teams from the states of Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia on the alleys.

VIDAL TO HELP McEWAN

WORCESTER, Mass. (AP)—Eugene L. Vidal of Washington, D. C., former all-around athletic star at the United States Military Academy, has been named as first assistant to Head Football Coach John J. McEwan at Holy Cross College. Vidal, who assisted McEwan at Oregon, will have charge of the purple backfield candidates. A. P. Cervini, former Holy Cross line star, will be assistant line coach.

OXFORD TEAM ARRIVES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Sixteen members of the Oxford University lacrosse team arrived here Friday on the Cunard liner Berengaria under the auspices of the International Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association, and will participate in a series of matches against college players of the eastern states.

PENN STATE APPOINTS HIGGINS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STATE COLLEGE, Pa.—Robert Higgins, former football captain at Pennsylvania State College, has been appointed to coach football at Penn State. Joseph Bedink, former Penn State captain and star guard, has been named assistant coach to Higgins.

UNION ELECTS BANFORD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Robert L. Banford '32 of Watertown, N. Y., has been elected captain of the Union College swimming team for next season.

The winner of the Germany vs. Great Britain match plays the victor of the Poland vs. Rumania contest and should pass safely into the third round. It certainly would have been more interesting had Germany and Great Britain been drawn in opposite halves of the draw as was the case last year.

Western-Southern Wrestlers Winners

STATE COLLEGE, Pa. (AP)—A crew of heavy-muscled youths from points West and South took good firm holds on the college wrestlers of the East Friday night and all but swept them from the annual United States Collegiate Association tournament.

Out of a field of over 90 youths, many of them from the leading colleges of the East, only two from New England remained in the running for championships in eight classes after 46 preliminary bouts at Pennsylvania State College. There were two more from the South, the remains of the Virginia Military Institute entry, while all the rest came from points West—mostly Oklahoma.

The wrestlers of University of Oklahoma and Oklahoma A and M., who are battling for the team title, between them took nine of the 32 places in the semifinals to be staged here this afternoon. The university had a slight edge on the Aggies, five to four, and are favored to win the crown the Southwest farmer boys are defending.

Three champions came through in successful defense of their titles, Joseph Sepora, of Illinois, leading the way in the 115-pound class, while Lawrence A. Mantooth '30 of Oklahoma, found ordinary opposition among the 126 pounders and Earl G. McCready '30, unlimited class titleholder from Oklahoma Aggies, scored a quick fall to win his only bout.

The East failed to win a single bout in 24 quarter final bouts Friday night, but the scarcity of opposition in the 115 and 125-pound classes, staged Friday afternoon, gave Robert B. Axford '32 of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, a quick trip to the 115-pound semifinals, and Frank Stella '31 of Tufts College, jumped into the same status with one 125-pound victory.

The University of Illinois qualified four men for the semifinals along with the Oklahoma Aggies, while Northwestern University, Iowa State College, Kansas State Agricultural College, the University of Michigan, and Virginia Military Institute in the South counted two apiece.

Single entries remain for University of Chicago, M. I. T., Tufts, Cornell College, University of Iowa, University of Kansas, Oklahoma State Teachers' College, Indiana University, University of Missouri and Ohio State University.

LELAND AGAIN BEATS BRACEY

AUSTIN, Tex. (AP)—The Southwest's greatest sprinter, C. J. Leland, of Texas Christian University, proved his right to the title Friday, by defeating Claude O. Bracey a full two yards in the 100-yard dash feature of the sixth annual Texas University relays, here. Leland's time was 9.6s.

It marked the second time in a fortnight that Leland had shown his heels to Bracey. He distanced his rival in the 100 and 220-yard events two weeks ago at Fort Worth.

A stiff wind faced the two stars and the track was damp from rain. They were away together, but Leland jumped into a two-foot lead at the halfway point and was pulling away at the finish. Treps, of Marquette University, broke the tape third, a yard behind Bracey.

Leland's time in the century was one-tenth of a second slower than the relays record of 9.5, set last year by Bracey with a wind at his back. The furlong was not included in Friday's program.

More than 1000 university, college and high school athletes participated in the carnival. Three meet records fell by the wayside in the university division. J. A. Bausch, Kansas University, set a mark in the shot put with a heave of 48ft. 7¼in., beating the former record by two inches. Melvin Thornhill, also of Kansas, flung the discus 145ft. 9¾in. for a record. Marquette's great relay team set a meet mark in the university medley with a time of 10m. 29 4-5s.

Butler University won the four-mile relay after a close battle with Nebraska. The two teams ran shoulder to shoulder until the final quarter-mile, when Sivak, Butler anchor man, pulled away to win by 20 yards.

Practically the same field will take part in the second annual Southern Methodist University relays today at Dallas. Points were not compiled in Friday's meet. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by Leland, Texas Christian; Bracey Rice, second; Treps, Marquette, third; Atkinson, Oklahoma, fourth. Time—9.6s.

120-Yard High Hurdles—Won by Sentman, Illinois; Slaing, Iowa, second; Morris, Southwestern Louisiana Institute, third; Hagen, Iowa state, Fourth. Time—15.2s.

Two-Mile Relay—Won by Northwestern; Southern Methodist University, second. Time—8m. 22.6s.

Four-Mile Relay—Won by Butler University; Nebraska, second; Southwest State Teachers of Oklahoma, third; Kansas Aggies, fourth. Time—18m. 15.8s.

Shotput—Won by Bausch, Kansas; Behr, Wisconsin, second; Rider, Oklahoma, third; Rhea, Nebraska, fourth. Distance, 48ft. 7¼in.

GOULD AND WRIGHT GAIN FINAL ROUND

Jay Gould and William C. Wright of Philadelphia advanced to the championship round of the United States court tennis doubles tournament at the Tennis and Racquet Club Friday afternoon by defeating Dr. Channing Frothingham and C. C. Felton of Boston in three straight sets, 6—2, 6—1, 6—3.

Gould and Wright face George W. Wightman and Francis P. Frazier of Boston in the final round. These two teams outclassed the rest of the field and neither team lost a set, or more than three games in any one set during the tournament.

UNITED STATES COURT TENNIS DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP—Semifinal Round

Jay Gould and William C. Wright, Philadelphia, defeated Dr. Channing Frothingham and C. C. Felton, Boston, 6—2, 6—1, 6—3.

RUNYAN WINS OPEN TOURNEY

PINEHURST, N. C. (AP)—Paul Runyan, Bloomfield (N. J.) professional, won the 72-hole North and South Open Golf Tournament here Friday with a medal score of 291. He took the tournament by consistent playing throughout the 72 holes of play, covering the course in his final round Friday afternoon in 70. Friday morning he went around in 72. His total for the 36 holes Friday, 142, was seven less than his 148 of Thursday. He won the $1500 first prize money.

CITY COLLEGE ELECTS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—College of the City of New York has elected Leo Visotsky captain of the varsity wrestling squad.

SQUASH TENNIS SEASON OVER

Officers Elected and 1929-30 Rankings Are Announced at Annual Meeting

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The squash tennis year was officially brought to a close Friday evening at the Hotel Biltmore, when the annual meeting and election of officers, with the announcement of the rankings for the year, was held by the National Squash Tennis Association.

In the absence of President Thomas R. Coward, who is in Europe, Rowland B. Haines, the abdicating champion, who is vice-president, took charge of the meeting, except for a brief period during the election of himself as president, when Arnold Wood Jr., who succeeded him in that position, presided.

Conservatism, so far as the upper ranks of the game were concerned, was the keynote of the rankings, as worked out by the committee, composed of Norman F. Torrance, chairman; Edward G. McLaughlin, George M. Rushmore, Fergus Reid Jr. and Frederick J. Walters Jr. As was expected, Harry F. Wolf, the new champion, was placed first, with the retiring champion, R. B. Haines, next in order. The two veteran stars, who had come back to active play this season, after absences for several years from the ranking, Thomas R. Coward and F. V. S. Hyde, each a former titleholder, were bracketed for third place, with the balance of the places held by players who had been ranked last season. The three names crowded out by the return of Wolf, Hyde and Coward, were Jerome L. Kerbeck, captain of the Columbia University Club team; Murray Taylor, Harvard Club, and Frank A. Sieverman Jr., Park Avenue Squash Club. These three were placed in the second group, as were Barnwell Elliott and R. Mason Kirkland, the two players of the New York Athletic Club, who had been regarded as probable first 10 players on their season's record. The balance of the first 10 were Burdett H. O'Connor, Harold R. Mixsell, Edward R. Larigan, Milton Baron, Henry S. Thorne, who succeeded Taylor as western champion, and Gavin Brackenridge, in that order. The selection of some of these caused some surprise (as they had not maintained their previous records, suffering defeats at the hands of those excluded.

In the Class B rankings, however, the committee reversed its procedure, and filled the lists full with the Class C stars of the season, 25 former Class C players being included in the list of 100. The entire team of the new champions, Princeton Club, as well as practically every player of any prominence in the next four clubs in the series, were lifted out of Class C, so that practically every club will have to develop a brand new outfit next fall.

Promotions were the order of the day among the officers, each in turn moving up, with Charles N. Edge, the English fan, of the Fraternity Club, taking the treasurer's place, as Arnold Wood Jr., moved up to vice-president. The sole exception was the perennial secretary, Norman F. Torrance, who will continue to execute the onerous duties of that place with his customary skill for another year. The complete rankings are as follows:

CLASS A

First Group, in Order of Merit

1. Harry F. Wolf, New York Athletic Club.
2. Rowland B. Haines, Columbia University Club.
3. R. Coward, Yale Club; F. V. S. Hyde, Harvard Club.
5. Burdett H. O'Connor, Crescent Athletic Club.
6. Harold R. Mixsell, Princeton Club.
7. Edward R. Larigan, Crescent Athletic Club.
8. Milton Baron, Fraternity Squash Tennis Club.
9. Henry S. Thorne, Yale Club.
10. Gavin Brackenridge, Princeton Club.

Second Group, Alphabetically

Barnwell Elliott, New York Athletic Club; Dallas W. Haines, Columbia University Club; Jerome L. Kerbeck, Columbia University Club; R. Mason Kirkland, New York Athletic Club; Frank M. Loughman, New York Athletic Club; George M. Rushmore, Harvard Club; Frank A. Sieverman Jr., Park Avenue Squash Club; Stuart M. Sperry, Princeton Club; Murray Taylor, Harvard Club; John C. Tredwell, Crescent Athletic Club.

Third Group, Alphabetically

Charles M. Bull, Crescent Athletic Club; Henry P. Cole, Fraternity Squash Tennis Club; Gardner Hirons, Columbia University Club; John D. Kennedy, Park Avenue Squash Club; Adrian S. Kuhn, Crescent Athletic Club; Robert J. Larner, Yale Club; W. Murray Lee, Columbia University Club; Jerome C. Lyons, New York Athletic Club; Charles J. Mason Jr., Harvard Club; Edward G. McLoughlin, Columbia University Club; Edwin Muller, Princeton Club; Robert H. Reuter, Columbia University Club; Lester A. Strasser, City Athletic Club; Howell Van Gerbig, Fraternity Squash Tennis Club; Arnold Wood Jr., Princeton Club.

Players Not Considered, by Reason of Insufficient Data

Auguste J. Cordier, Yale Club; Charles N. Edge, Fraternity Squash Tennis Club; Charles F. Fuller, Park Avenue Squash Club; Arthur Gaines, Yale Club; Otis L. Guernsey, Yale Club; C. L. Harrison Jr., University Club, Cincinnati; C. J. MacGuire Jr., Yale Club; Reginald F. Pearson, Short Hills Club; Armin W. Riley, Princeton Club; Harvey E. Wilson, Fraternity Squash Tennis Club.

CLASS B (Alphabetically)

Harold Ablowich, City Athletic Club; Arthur F. Adams, Crescent Athletic Club; Nelson N. Alexander, Columbia University Club; Thomas H. S. Andrews, Crescent Athletic Club; E. W. Arnold, Crescent Athletic Club; N. H. Aronsohn, Princeton Club; T. L. Bates, Yale Club; Louis P. Bayard, Short Hills Club; H. H. Bell, Harvard Club; Franklin V. Brodil, Columbia University Club; C. F. Brown, Montclair Athletic Club; G. A. Brownell, Harvard Club; H. Robins Burroughs, Crescent Athletic Club; John P. Callanan, Montclair Athletic Club; A. J. Cameron, Shelton Club; Dale B. Carson, Park Avenue Squash Club; William E. Chambers, New York Athletic Club; Edgar A. Clark, Short Hills Club.

P. J. Cohalan, New York Athletic Club; Donald C. Cottrell, Short Hills Club; John S. Davidson, Yale Club; Wendell Davis, Harvard Club; Louis Dennig, St. Louis University Club; David Dibbell, Yale Club; Norman Dodd, Yale Club; Carl H. Donner, Princeton Club; George M. Edmondson Jr., Fraternity Squash Tennis Club; W. H. English Jr., Princeton Club; Prescott Evarts, Yale Club; Harry A. Fisher, Fraternity Squash Tennis Club; R. C. Flack, Harvard Club; James Firsching, St. Louis University Club; Sylvan F. Friedman, City Athletic Club; John R. Fritts Jr., Montclair Athletic Club; Charles W. Fyfe, Crescent Athletic Club; Paul Garrigue, Columbia University Club; R. W. Georgi, New York Athletic Club; E. J. Gleason, New York Athletic Club.

Paul Goessling, St. Louis University Club; Jack Gordon, St. Louis University Club; Leonard S. Green, City Athletic Club; Eric Gugler, Park Avenue Squash Club; Frank C. Hart, Crescent Athletic Club; W. J. Hall, Crescent Athletic Club; Frank R. Hanson, Columbia University Club; E. H. Heminway, Harvard Club; Walter B. Hervey, Fraternity Squash Tennis Club; Roland M. Hoerr, St. Louis University Club; W. W. Holden, Yale Club; J. N. Hopkinson, Princeton Club; Elery C. Huntington Jr., Harvard Club; R. C. Hynson, Princeton Club; C. R. Ince, Columbia University Club; Stanley Jones, Park Avenue Squash Club; Wolcott L. Jones, Crescent Athletic Club.

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J. G. Waldron, Montclair Athletic Club; Frederick J. Walters Jr., Princeton Club; Frederick M. Warburg, Harvard Club; Kenneth War, Yale Club; Albert Wertheim, City Athletic Club; Milo H. Westerfield, New York Athletic Club; Frank S. Whitehouse, Princeton Club; Norman C. Willett, Columbia University Club; Ernest L. Winpenny, Montclair Athletic Club; H. D. Wood, Princeton Club.

Yacht Aileen Wins Two More Contests

UNITED STATES-BERMUDA ONE-DESIGN YACHT RACES

Boat	Owner	Country	Points
Aileen	Cornelius Shields, U. S.		24¾
Cyric II	K. F. and E. H. Trimingham, Bermuda		19
Ermar	E. P. Alker, U. S.		17
Daphne	Gordon Raymond, U. S.		13
Starling	J. E. Pearman, Bermuda		12
Jester	Egbert Moxham, U. S.		9
Longtail	L. C. Gosling, Bermuda		7
Princess	Capt. E. V. Holt, Bermuda		5

HAMILTON, Bermuda (AP)—Cornelius Shields' Aileen won both of Friday's races in the international one-design yacht series between the United States and Bermuda. As a result, the United States led in points, 63¾ to 43. The Aileen also won the first race of the series on Thursday.

American entries finished one-two-three in Friday morning's race, over a nine-mile triangular course, twice to windward and once to leeward, but in the afternoon the Cyric II, sailed by K. F. and E. H. Trimingham of Bermuda, finished only two seconds behind the Aileen. The afternoon race was over an eight-mile course, twice to windward and twice to leeward.

An official change in the score of the first race on Thursday was announced early today, giving Bermuda a two-point lead for that day. It was discovered that the Daphne, United States boat, had fouled a marker flag and her pilot, G. Raymond, withdrew, his points going to Bermuda. The summary:

MORNING RACE	H.	M.	S.
Aileen, C. Shields, U. S. A.	11	43	04
Daphne, G. Raymond, U. S. A.	11	43	44
Ermar, E. P. Alker, U. S. A.	11	44	11
Cyric II, K. F. and E. H. Trimingham, Bermuda	11	45	02
Starling, J. E. Fearman, Bermuda	11	46	32
Jester, E. Moxhan, U. S. A.	11	46	40
Longtail, E. C. Gosling, Bermuda	11	46	52
Princess, Capt. R. H. Volt, withdrew after foul.			

AFTERNOON RACE	H.	M.	S.
Aileen	3	41	40
Cyric II	3	41	42
Daphne	3	41	44
Ermar	3	42	55
Jester	3	42	57
Starling	3	43	19
Longtail	3	44	19
Princess	3	44	35

ILLINOIS A. C. WINS THE CENTRAL TITLE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Runners and jumpers of the Illinois Athletic Club, who recently won the track and field championships of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, added the Central Association team title to their list of laurels for the season. Minus several of the outstanding stars who represented the Tri-Color in the East, the I. A. C. boys compiled 48¾ points. A squad of seven athletes, entered at the last minute by Marquette University, caused keen competition. Midway in the meet they were only three points behind the I. A. C., 35 to 32.

A. B. Burg of the winning team cleared 6ft. 3in., at the running high jump, and this was about the most interesting event of the evening. The women's central record for the running high jump, 4ft. 10in., was tied by Miss Genevieve Valvoda of the South Parks. D. L. Lyon of the I. A. C. was high point man, taking second in the 16-pound shot put, second in the standing broad jump and third in the standing high jump.

John Tierney '33 of Marquette won the 60-yard dash in 6.6s. David Booth of DePaul Academy won the 300-yard dash in 34.4s. Charles Niblock of the I. A. C. won the 600-yard dash in 1m. 18.2s. Peter F. Murphy of the I. A. C. captured first in the 1000-yard run with time of 2m. 23.6s. In the two-mile run the victor was E. W. Rohan '32 of Marquette in 9m. 55.8s. Another Marquette star, Henry Pfleiger '30, won the 2-mile steeplechase in 10m. 47.6s.

C. L. Thompson '33 of Marquette won the 60-yard high hurdles in 7.6s. Nils Pedersen of the Norwegian-American A. A. took the standing high jump with a leap of 5ft. H. E. Hinrichsen of the I. A. C. won the standing broad jump with 10ft. 4in. The

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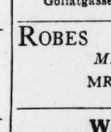

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New York Curb Market

(Continued from Page 15)

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	Last
70 Inter Util B	17	16⅜	16⅜
1 Inter Util war	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
1 Interstate Equit	12⅞	12⅞	12⅝
1 Interstate Hosiery	10½	10½	10½
17 Irving Air Chute	24¾	24¼	24¾
9 Ital Superpower A	14⅞	14½	14½
J			
1 Jonas Naumburg	13¼	13¼	13¼
K			
2 Klein Hy pt pf	18½	16	18½
*2 Knott Corp	30⅞	30	30⅞
L			
1 Lakey Fdy & Mach	8½	8½	8½
2 Land Co Florida	3¼	3	3¼
1 Lane Bryant	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞
1 Lazarus Co	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
1 Lefcourt Realty (1.60)	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
21 Lehigh C&N new	48⅞	46⅞	48⅞
10 Leonard Oil	3⅛	3¼	3⅛
2 Lerner Stores	48	48	48
1 Libby McN&Libby	20	20	20
8 Lone Star Gas (1)	44⅛	43½	43⅝
5 Long Is Light	50½	50	50½
†20 Long Is Light pf	111⅛	110	111⅛
5 Louisiana L & E	4¾	4¼	4¾
M			
2 Manufacturers vtc	22½	22⅜	22½
6 Marine Midland	41⅜	41	41⅜
2 Marshall Field	47	46⅞	47
10 Mavis Bottling Co	2	2	2
1 Mayflower Asso	63¾	63¾	63¾
11 Memphis Nat Gas	20¾	20½	20⅝
14 Mesta Mach	29⅜	28¾	29⅜
1 Metro Ch Stores	17¼	17¼	17¼
45 Mid W Util (80cf)	37⅜	37	37¼
1 Mid W Ut A war	5	5	5
2 Midland Unit (1½%f)	28½	28	28½
1 Miller & Sons (2)	33	33	33
21 Mo Kans P L (10%f)	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛
3 Mock Jud Vod (2)	25	24¾	25
1 Mohawk Min (12)	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜
1 Montecat deb rt	1½	1½	1½
1 Morrison Elec (1a)	42½	42½	42½
3 Mntn Gulf Oil (.08)	⅝	⅝	⅝
1 Mntn Prod (1.60)	12	12	12
N			
1 Nat Amer Co	8¼	8¼	8¼
2 Natl Dairy pf A (7)	106	105⅝	105⅜
3 Nat Fam Stors (1.60)	20	19½	20
1 Nat Fam S pf (2)	22	22	22
1 Nat Fuel & Gas (1)	34½	34½	34½
14 Nat Investors	29½	28⅝	29½
26 Natl Screen (1.60)	29⅞	28½	29⅜
3 Natl Steel xw (2)	65½	65	65
1 Nat Trans (1)	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
6 Nat Union Radio	9⅞	9½	9½
2 Neet Inc A (1.60)	23¾	23	23¾
1 Nehi Corp (1.30)	25	25	25
11 New Bradfd (½)	3¼	3¼	3¼
†50 N E Tel & Tel	154	154	154
1 N J Zinc	89⅜	89⅝	89⅜
8 Newmont Mining	136⅜	135⅝	135⅞
4 N Y Invest	27½	27⅜	27½
59 Niag Hud Pow	16⅞	16⅜	16¾
3 Niag Hud P A war	4¾	4⅜	4¾
2 Niag Shares ind	15¾	15¾	15¾
4 Niles Bem Vond	44½	44¼	44½
5 Nipissing Mines	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
3 Noranda Mines	40½	40	40
32 No Am Aviation	10¾	10⅜	10¾
7 No Am Avia A warr	3⅛	3	3⅛
2 No Am Util Sec	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
2 No States P A	179⅛	179	179⅛
1 Northwest Eng	29½	29½	29½
3 Novadel Agene	33	32½	32½
O			
4 Ohio Cop	1	⅞	⅞
2 Outboard Mot A	18½	17⅞	18½
23 Outboard Mot B	12⅜	11⅞	12¼
2 Overseas Sec	19	18⅞	19
P			
2 Pac Coast Bis pf	79⅛	79	79
2 Pac Pub Ser	36	36	36
1 Pac Tin	13¼	13¼	13¼
28 Pandem Oil	2¼	2⅛	2¼
2 Pantepac Oil Venez	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
3 Paramount Cab	8½	8⅛	8½
5 Patterson Sargent	27½	27½	27½
139 Pennroad Corp	16	15⅜	15⅞
1 Pa Mex Fuel	21	21	21
7 Peoples Lt P A	44⅛	43⅝	43⅞
†*50 Pet Milk pf	100	100	100
5 Petroleum Corp	23	22⅝	22¾
16 Pilot Radio A	14¼	14	14¼
2 Pitney Bowes	13½	13½	13½
2 Pitts Forg	20	19¼	19¾
2 Plymouth Oil	25¼	25	25
1 Polymet Mfg	12½	12½	12½
1 Powdrell & Alex	50	50	50
70 Prince & Whitely	13¾	13⅜	13⅜
2 Prince & Wh pf	42	41⅝	42
32 Prudential Invest	22¼	21⅞	22¼
11 Pub Util Hold	24¼	24⅛	24¼
†30 Puget Sd Pow pf	100½	100½	100½
2 Purene	9	9	9
R			
2 Rainbow L Prod A	9⅞	9½	9⅞
4 Rainbow L Prod B	4¼	4¼	4¼
1Red Warr or	3-16	3-16	3-16
2 Reiter Foster	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
2 Reliance Manage	25⅜	24¾	24⅞
3 Repub Steel	75⅜	75½	75½
7 Repub Stl pf	93¾	93⅛	95¼
8 Reynolds Metal	29⅞	29⅜	29⅞
1 Rock L&P tr ctf	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
2 Ross Stores	1	1	1
S			
21 St Regis Paper	26⅝	26⅛	26⅜
1 Salt Creek Corp	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
2 Salt Creek Prod	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜
1 Schlick & Zand pf	22½	22½	22½
4 Seab Util Corp	7⅞	7¾	7¾
6 Segal Lock	8	7⅞	8
2 Seiberling Rub	16¾	15½	16¾
16 Selected Indust	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛
1 Sel Ind allot ctf	84½	84½	84½
2 Select Ind pr pf	70	69½	70
6 Sentry Saf Control	9⅜	9	9¼
1 Shattuck Denn	84	83	83¾
1 Sheaffer Pen	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜
2 Shenandoah	10¾	10¾	10¾
20 Shenandoah pf	47¾	46⅞	47½
3 Sierra Pac Elec	75	74½	74½
2 Silica Gel ctf	33⅜	33½	33⅜
1 Sisto Financial	25	25	25
120 Smith AO	234⅞	230	230
1 So Cal Ed C pf (1.37½)	24⅞	24⅜	24⅞
4 Southern Corp	8	7½	8
2 So Penn Oil (2.12½g)	44½	44¼	44½
3 Southld Royalty (1)	10½	10⅜	10½
2 Southwest Dairy	10	9⅞	9⅞
5 Sowest Gas Ut	12¼	12⅛	12⅛
2 Span & Gen rcts	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2 Stand Cap & Sl new	35½	35	35⅛
†50 Stand Invest pf	82	82	82
2 Standard Motors	2	2	2
28 Stand Oil Ind (2½)	56½	56⅛	56⅛
2 Stand Oil Ky (3b)	36⅜	36	36
2 Stan Oil of Ohio (2½)	96¾	96	96¾
†20 Stand Oil O pf (7)	121	121	121
7 Starrett Corp	37¾	36½	37¾
9 Starrett Cp pf (3)	47¾	46	47¼
2 Strauss Roth Strs	18⅛	16½	18⅛
1 Stroock & Co (3)	24	24	24
2 Stutz Mot Car Am	3⅞	3¾	3¾
1 Sun Invest pf (3)	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛
2 Sunray Oil (.40)	7	6⅞	6⅞
T			
71 Tampa El (2a)	98	90⅛	94⅜
1 Taylor Mill (3g)	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
23 Technicolor Inc	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1 Teck Hugh Gold (.60)	6¼	6¼	6¼
10 Thermoid Co (2)	27	26	26¾
†25 Thermoid Co pf (7)	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜
1 Transamer Corp	45	45	45
3 Transcont Air Tr	8⅞	8½	8⅞
38 Trans Lux D Pic A	9⅞	9⅛	9⅜
16 Tri Cont Corp	17⅞	17⅜	17¾
2 Tri Cont Corp pf	90	89½	90
2 Tri Cont Corp war	7¾	7⅝	7⅝
2 Tri Utilities	58⅜	58⅛	58⅜
1 Trunz Pork Stores	24¾	24¾	24¾
†40 Tubize Art Silk B	129¾	110	129¾
U			
4 Ungerleider Fin	35⅝	34⅜	35⅝
1 Union Am Invest	38	38	38
2 United Carr Fast	14	13¼	13½
2 Unit Chem pt pf	39⅞	39	39⅞
9 United Corp war	24	23⅞	24
5 United Dry Dock	6½	6½	6½
21 Unit Founders Corp	37⅞	37⅜	37⅞
2 Unit El Serv rt	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
90 United Gas	44¼	43⅛	43⅝
128 United Gas new	27½	26⅞	27
25 United Gas new war	9⅝	9	9⅛
243 Un Lt & Pow A	49½	48	48¼
14 Un Lt & Pow cv pf	112	111	111¾
2 Unit Molasses	27	26⅞	26⅞
2 Unit Shoe Mach	65⅜	64¾	65¾
1 US & I Sec 3pd	75¼	75¼	75¼
10 US Dairy Prod B	24⅜	24	24
13 US Elec Pow	18⅝	17¾	17¾
3 US Finish	28¼	26	28¼
2 US Foil B	23¾	23	23¾
2 US Gypsum	49⅜	48½	49⅜
13 US Lines pf	19⅝	19⅜	19½
2 US & Overseas Corp	19¾	19½	19¾
2 US Radiator	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜
2 US Radiator ctf	50⅜	50	50⅜
1 US Shares Fin	9	9	9
8 United verde Ext	15⅛	15	15
5 Unity Gold Min	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1 Univer Pictures	18	18	18
3 Utility Equities	19½	19½	19½
49 Util Pow & Lt	26⅞	26½	26⅞
3 Util P&Lt B ctf	64	64	64
19 Utility & Indus	21	20¼	20¾
4 Util & Ind pf (1½)	27⅜	26½	27⅜
V			
8 Vacuum Oil (4)	93½	92½	93
7 Van Camp Pack	8¼	8	8
3 Van Camp P pf (1¾)	10	10	10
2 Venezuelan Pet (.20)	3¾	3¾	3¾
1 Vick Finance	8¾	8¾	8¾
W			
5 Warren Bros new	64⅜	64	64⅛
4 Wayne Pump	13¼	13¼	13¼
1 Wenden Cop Min	½	½	½
2 West Air Ex (.60)	43⅞	42⅞	43⅞
†20 West Md pf (7)	120	106	116½
1 West Mass Co	62½	62½	62½
24 Wil-Low Cafet	12⅞	12¼	12⅜
2 Wilson Jones (3)	52¾	51	52¾
1 Winter Benjamin	4¾	4¾	4¾

DOMESTIC BONDS
(Sales in $1000)

1 Alabama Pow 4½s'67	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
5 Aluminum Co 5s'52	102¼	102½	102½
5 Aluminum Ltd 5s'48	99½	99½	99½
15 Am Comwlth Pow 6s'40	98¾	98¾	98¾
98 Am Cmwlth Pw 6s'49	106¾	106⅛	106
3 Am G&E 5s'28	97½	97½	97½
125 Am & For Pow 5s 2030	90	90	90
2 Am G&Pow 6s'39	94½	94½	94½
3 Am Pow&L 6s 2016	108	108	108

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat				
March	1.07¾	1.08⅞	1.07¾	1.08⅛
May	1.10¼	1.11¼	1.10	1.10⅝
July	1.08½	1.09¾	1.08½	1.09
Corn				
Mar	.82⅜	.82½	.81½	.81½
May	.84⅝	.84¾	.83½	.83½
July	.86⅜	.86½	.85⅛	.85½
Oats				
Mar	.42⅜	.43	.42⅜	.43b
May	.44⅜	.44½	.43⅜	.43⅞b
July	.43⅞	.44	.43⅜	.43⅝
Lard				
Mar	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15
May	10.30	10.30	10.25	10.27
July	10.52	10.52	10.50	10.50

b—Bid.

REPUBLIC IRON & STEEL CO.

Net profit of Republic Iron & Steel Co., which is to be merged into Republic Steel Corp., for the year ended Dec. 31 was $9,832,899 after depreciation, interest, federal taxes, etc., compared with $4,642,450 in 1928.

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	Last
21 Am Roll M 5s'48	100¼	100	100
36 Appalach Gas 6s'45	106	100⅞	106
13 Appalach Pow 5s'56	99⅞	99½	99½
20 Ark Pow&Lgt 5s'56	97⅞	97¼	97¼
4 Asso G & E 5½s'38	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜
2 Asso G&E 5½s'77	104⅛	104	104
6 Asso G&E 5s'68	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜
1 Asso G&E 4½s'48ww	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
5 Asso G&E 4½sC'49	87	86¾	87
10 Assoc Tel Util 5½sC'44	101	101	101
15 Boston & Me 2d 5s'55	100½	100½	100½
30 Cent St El 5½s'54	88⅝	88	88⅜
20 Chi Mil&StP 4¾s'99	100½	100½	100½
105 ChiRkIPacRR 4½s'60	104	103¾	103¾
5 Cit Ser G Pfp 6s '43	94	94	94
8 Cit Ser Pw 5½s '52	92⅞	92⅝	92⅞
5 Cont G&E 5s A '58	90½	90⅜	90½
2 Cont Oil 5¼s '37	97⅜	97½	97⅜
1 Det C Gas 5s B'50	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1 Det Int Br 7s '52	74½	74½	74½
9 Det Int Br 6½s '52	89	88	88
2 Dix Gulf G A '37 ww	93½	93⅜	93⅜
10 East Util Inc 5s '54	86½	86½	86½
36 Elec P&L 5s 2030	92¾	92½	92½
9 Firestone Cot M 5s '48	93	93	93
1 Firestone T 5s '42	95¼	95¼	95¼
9 Fisk Rub 5½s '31	52	52	52
10 Fla Pow & L 5s '54	92	91½	91½
14 Gatineau Pow 5s '56	95⅞	95¾	95¾
10 Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	97⅜	97⅜	97⅝
1 Gen Ldy 6½s '37 ww	50	50	50
5 Gen WW&E 6s B '44	95	95	95
4 Ga Pow 5s '67	99⅞	99⅜	99⅝
2 Gulf Oil Pa 5s '47	101¼	101⅜	101¾
3 Gulf St Ut 5s A '56	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 Hood Rub 5½s '36	86	86	86
12 Houst GG 6½s '43 ww	93	92⅜	92⅝
6 Houst G Gas 6s A '43	93½	93	93½
8 Hygrade Food 6s A '49	64	63¾	64
10 Lindsay P&L 5s A '57	99¼	99	99
1 Inland Ut 6s '34	99¾	99¾	99¾
125 Insull Ut In 6s B '40	111⅜	109	111
7 Inter P Sec 7s E '57	100⅜	99⅞	99⅞
10 Inter Sec A 5s '47	86½	86¼	86¼
5 Interstate Pow 6s '52	92	92	92
5 Kelvinator 6s '36 xw	86⅝	86½	86½
11 Koppers Gas&C 5s'47	100	99⅞	100
10 Long Isl Lt 6s '45	104⅞	104⅜	104⅞
1 Memphis Na Gas 6s'43	104	104	104
1 Metro Edis 4½s D'68	98	98	98
1 Miss Riv Fuel6s'44ww	120½	120½	120½
62 Mo Pac RR 5sR'80	100¼	100¼	100¼
5 Montrl LH&P 5sA'51	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
10 at Pub Serv 5s'78	80¼	80¼	80¼
1 Neisner Bros 6s '48	94	94	94
3 New Eng G&El 5s'48	92	92	92
1 ew Eng Gas&El 5s'47	91½	91½	91½
1 NY C&StL RR 4½s'78	97½	97½	97½
7 NY Pow&Lt 4½s'67	94¾	94½	94½
10 Nor Ind Pub Ser 5s'69	101¾	101¾	101¾
18 Ohio Pow 4½sD'56	94½	94⅜	94⅜
2 Oswego Falls 6s'41	80	80	80
3 Penn Dk&Ware 6s'49	98	97⅝	97⅝
10 Penn Oh Ed 5½s B'59	100½	100	100¼
1 Penn P&L 5sD'53	102	102	102
1 Peop Lt&Pow 5s'79 ww	90	90	90
11 Penn RR 4½s '70	95½	95⅛	95⅛
3 Phila Steel 6s'48	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Poor & Co 6s'39	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
2 Potomac Edis 5sE'56	99	98½	99
15 Pug Sd P&L 5½s'49	102½	102	102½
5 Roch Cent Pow 5s '53	82	82	82
1 San A Pb Ser 5s '58 B	97¾	97¾	97¾
8 Shaw'g W&P 5s'70 C	100½	100½	100½
10 So Cal Gas 5s '37	93¾	93¾	93¾
20 So Nat Gas 6s '44	99¼	99	99¼
1 Sun Oil 5½s '39	102	102	102
1 Tex P&Lt 5s '56	99½	99½	99½
6 Thermoid Co 6s '34	98	98	98
62 Tri Util 5s '79	99½	99½	99½
1 Union Oil Cal 5s '45	99¾	99¾	99¾
10 Un Lt&Ry 5½s '52	93¼	93¼	93¼
1 Un Lt&Ry 6s '52 A	103½	103½	103½
2 US Rub 6½s '31	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
3 US Rub 6½s '40	96½	96½	96½
2 Virg El Pow 5s '55 B	102	102	102
250 Wabash 44 5s '80 D	100½	100½	100½
5 Virg El Pow 5s '55 A	101	101	101
7 Waldorf Ast 7s '54	93	93	93
27 Webster Mil 6½s '33	97½	97½	97½
4 West News Del 6s '44	92	91½	92
13 West Pow 5½s '57 A	126	124½	124½
8 West Tex U 5s A '57	92¾	92½	92½
1 Westvaco C 5½s '37	102¼	102¼	102¼

Total stock sales today, 792,000 shares. Total stock sales year ago, no market. Total bond sales today, $2,170,000 Total bond sales year ago, no market.

xActual sales. *Ex-dividend. a Plus extra in stock. f Payable in stock. g Partly extra. r Cash or stock. wi When issued. ww with warrants. xw Without warrants.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

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Beaulieu-Sur-Mer—Librairie Parisienne, 2 Avenue du Marechal Foch.
Biarritz—Librairie Tujague, 16 rue Gambetta.
Dinard (Ille & Vilaine) — Librairie Franco-Anglaise, 24 rue du Casino.
Cannes (A. M.)—The Lounge Library, 16 rue des Etats-Unis; Maison Perier, 4 rue d'Antibes.
Etretat—Librairie Potel, 41 rue Alphonse Karr.
Juan-Les-Pins—Book Lounge and Circulating Library, 17 Galeries du Casino.
Lille (Nord)—Librairie Générale A. Taillandier, 17 rue Faidherbe.
Marseilles (Bouches du Rhone)—Kiosque Place de la Bourse.
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Menton (A. M.)—The Lounge Library, rue Henri Besnetti; Messieurs Henin & Creissels, 37 Avenue de Verdun.
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Nice (A. M.)—Kiosque No. 9, Avenue de la Victoire, facing Galeries Lafayette.
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Librairie Bourrelier, 101 Bd. du Montparnasse; Librairie Universelle, 84 Bd. Saint Michel.
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Kiosque No. 219 Avenue Matignon (corner rue de Ponthieu).
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Kiosque No. 165, at Etoile, corner of Avenue Friedland.
Kiosque No. 140, opposite 95 Avenue des Champs Elysées.
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Kiosque No. 221, 8 rue de l'Echelle (corner Avenue de l'Opéra).
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Basel Badischer Bahnhof—Bahnhofbuchhandlung.
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Kiosk Heinrich Thiessen, Kaiser-Platz 6, Berlin-Wilmersdorf.
Frang Parlow, Nikolsbruger Platz 2, Berlin-Wilmersdorf.
Kiosk Pfloch, Joachimsthalerstrasse 6.
Kiosk Molz-Zimmermann, Passage, Behren-u. Friedrichstrasse.
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Bremen—C. Offerman, Birkenstrasse, 2 (4 Kioske). Bahnhofbuchhandlung.
Breslau—Kaiser Wilhelm Strasse 13, Kaiser Wilhelm Strasse, Ecke Menzel Strasse (am Freiberg). Kaiser Wilhelm Strasse 26, Ecke Piasten Strasse.
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Chemnitz—Kiosk Ecke Kronenstrasse und Poststrasse.
Dresden—Herr Paul Kempe, Prager Strasse 12, Postplatz; Neustädter Bahnhof; Herrn Walter Lehmann, Altmarkt 2.
Frankfurt a/M—Firma Odrian; Zeitungskiosk, Hauptwache; Firma Fink; Zeitungsstand, Ecke Friedens-u. Weissfrauenstr.
Freiburg, i. Br.—Bahnhofbuchhandlung.
Goslar am Harz—Julius Brumby, Bahnhofstrasse 1.
Hamburg—G. Stilke, Bookstalls; Hauptbahnhof; Dammtorbahnhof; Hauptbahnhof, Altona; Hotel Reichshof; Herman Ritzinger, Kioske; Alsterpavilion; Jungfernstieg; Schleuse 1; Rathausmarkt; Esplanade; Schadendorf; Steintor Brücke; Börse; Alsterarkaden; Verkehrspavillon am Georgsplatz.
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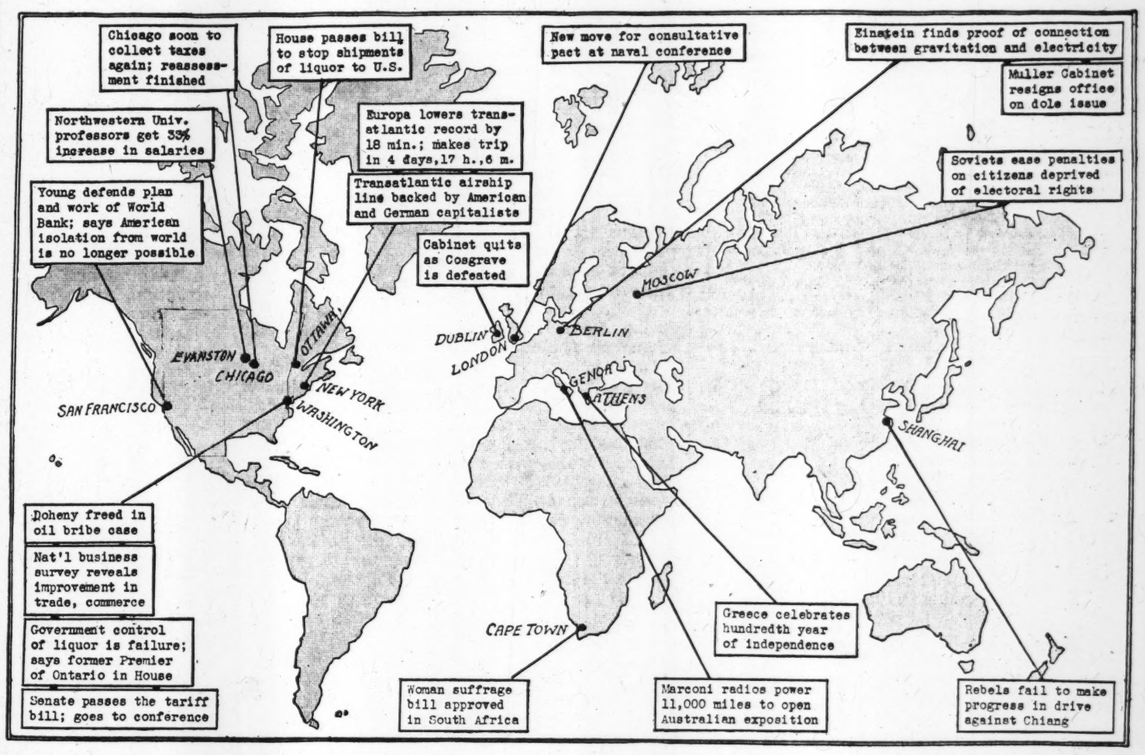
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Chicago soon to collect taxes again; reassessment finished
House passes bill to stop shipments of liquor to U.S.
New move for consultative pact at naval conference
Einstein finds proof of connection between gravitation and electricity
Muller Cabinet resigns office on dole issue
Northwestern Univ. professors get 33% increase in salaries
Europa lowers transatlantic record by 18 min.; makes trip in 4 days, 17 h., 6 m.
Soviets ease penalties on citizens deprived of electoral rights
Young defends plan and work of World Bank; says American isolation from world is no longer possible
Transatlantic airship line backed by American and German capitalists
Cabinet quits as Cosgrave is defeated
MOSCOW
DUBLIN
LONDON
BERLIN
EVANSTON
CHICAGO
OTTAWA
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
SAN FRANCISCO
GENOA
ATHENS
SHANGHAI
Doheny freed in oil bribe case
Nat'l business survey reveals improvement in trade, commerce
Government control of liquor is failure; says former Premier of Ontario in House
Senate passes the tariff bill; goes to conference
CAPE TOWN
Greece celebrates hundredth year of independence
Woman suffrage bill approved in South Africa
Marconi radios power 11,000 miles to open Australian exposition
Rebels fail to make progress in drive against Chiang

One Minute Biographies

Who: RACHEL (Rah-shell).

Where: Switzerland and France.

When: Nineteenth century.

Why famous: A French classic actress. She was the child of an obscure Alsatian Jew, whose life was that of a wandering peddler. Rachel was born in Switzerland, and for some time she knew only the restless, colorful, happy-go-lucky existence of a family which was always moving across the face of Europe. Later, when the family had settled down in the French city of Lyons, they were still in the grip of poverty, so that the two eldest children, Sarah and Rachel, helped to fill the family coffers by singing in the streets and cafés, wherever they could manage to be heard and to pick up a few coins. Then the family moved to Paris; but their mode of living had not altered, for they were still poor and the girls still sang, though now along the boulevards of the capital city. And so it happened that a master attached to the School of Sacred Music one day heard Rachel sing. Something about the girl attracted him, though her voice was harsh and, as was proved later, did not warrant training. But she had become known in the field of musicians and actors, so she was entered as a pupil at the Conservatoire. Still the voice was an obstacle and her stature was slight; but Rachel was not deterred by such inconsiderable difficulties.

Her stage career was as brilliant as it was brief. Her début she made in 1837, at the Gymnase in a play called "La Vendéene"; and the following year she joined the Théâtre Français, appearing first in a play by Corneille. In that same part she was later seen by a dramatic critic who had the power to make and unmake careers. He made the career of Rachel. Her successes grew and grew, until her activities extended to other cities of Europe, to England and to America. Her greatest reputation was established by her rôles in the classic drama of her adopted country, France. Perhaps she was most admired in "Phèdre," but she likewise created as many as 13 modern rôles, among which was that of "Adrienne Lecouvreur." It is said that her hoarse, unpleasant voice had been marvelously trained until it had become harmonious and flexible; that her acting never failed to thrill her audiences. Rachel has become a tradition in the annals of the French stage.

In Lighter Vein

Contrast

Mother: "Your neck is blacker than usual today."

Little Son: "No, Mamma. It is only because I have got a clean collar on." —*Pearson's.*

Many Trials

Lady: "My poor man, I suppose you have had many trials in your life."

Tramp: "Yes, madam, but only one conviction." — *Boston Young Men's News.*

The Reason

First Mother: "Did your daughter pass her examinations?"

Second Mother: "No. They asked her questions about things that occurred before she was born."—*Toronto Globe.*

Best Method

Mrs. Bee: "And how do you audit your budget?"

Mrs. Dee: "Oh, I usually add up the deficits and ask Henry to write out a check."

A Quotation for Today

MEN construct codes for themselves, set aside specific times for prayer, for reading or studying the Bible, apportion specific sums for religious and charitable purposes, and so on. If they do not keep their hearts with all diligence, the practice of these observances becomes their aim in religion instead of the results such observances should produce.—SHAFTU

A Word a Day

Concinnity

This word is used chiefly to describe style in expression, and as we all endeavor to express ourselves in various ways—in speaking, writing, in music, art, etc.—it is well that we not only understand the word, but endeavor to be worthy of its application. Briefly, it connotes "internal harmony or fitness; mutual adaptation of parts; congruity; studied beauty."

The word comes to us from the Latin *concinnus,* "skillfully adjusted, harmoniously put together."

Con-cin'-ni-ty is accented on the second syllable and is pronounced konsin'-i-ti, *o* as in connect, each *i* as in *it.*

"The lecture was characterized by concinnity and simplicity."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

Odds and Ends

Temperance Note

The Committee of Public Economics of the German Reichstag has recommended that no liquor be sold on Friday and Saturday, the weekly pay days.

Sabbath Day's Journey

A Biblical "sabbath day's journey" was about seven-eighths of a mile—the distance from the tabernacle to the most remote point of the camp.

New Books

The total production of new books and new editions in the United States in 1929 was 10,187, an increase of more than 1000 over the previous year.

Franklin

Benjamin Franklin was the youngest son of the youngest son for five generations back.

The Mail Bag

Brooklyn, New York

Dear Editor:

This is my second letter to the Mail Bag and I wish to thank you for printing my first letter. Since then, I have gained correspondence with boys in Germany, and Honolulu. I have always known of Christian Science, and have been attending Christian Science Sunday School ever since I was 3 years of age and enjoy it very much. I am now 17. I should like to have more correspondence from boys who would care to write to me from any part of the globe. I am interested in cards and snapshots and I also love the study of flowers. Arthur B.

Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I have been taking the Monitor for about three months and I like it very much, especially the Young Folks' Page and the Home Forum. I live in Los Angeles, Calif., and I am 11 years old. I like tennis and soccer very much. In the fall I play football, which I like very much also. We are studying South America in geography and I should like very much to correspond with some boy in South America or some other foreign country. Wrede P.

Vancouver, Washington

Dear Editor:

I have written a letter to the Mail Bag before, but it was not printed, so I will try again. I enjoy every article in the Monitor very much. It helps me a great deal in my school work. Several of my teachers have recommended the Monitor to my classes for reports.

I think that the Mail Bag is helping to establish world peace, so I wish to do my part by receiving some correspondents. I would like to hear from girls of my age (15), who are interested in sports, debates and journalism anywhere in the world.

I would especially enjoy hearing from girls who are taking first-year Latin. To all Mail Bag friends and you, dear Editor, the best of good wishes, Velma B.

Bangor, Maine

Dear Editor:

I want to tell the readers of Mail Bag land about a wonderful experience a friend and I had this last summer. On a day in August I started by boat to Boston and at the same time another girl who was a Mail Bag pal started from Pennsylvania to the same place. Sunday morning we had the long-desired pleasure of attending the Sunday School of The Mother Church.

We stopped at a wonderful home of a dearly loved Scientist for a week, and in that time visited Mrs. Eddy's home, the Memorial, The Mother Church, and went all through the Publishing House. I should be only too glad to send snaps to anyone who would like to see The Mother Church, Mrs. Eddy's Memorial or her home.

Thanking the Monitor for this wonderful friendship, Mary C.

Meigs, Georgia

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag but I like to read the other letters that the children have written. I like the Children's Page, the Children's Corner, Snubs and Ducky Waddles.

My home is in the country. It is a lovely place. The birds are here all the year round. I am 12 years old and go to school in Hinsonton. I like music and outdoor sports. I should like to correspond with any girl my age. Edna E.

Quanah, Texas

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, though I have been reading the Monitor for quite a while. I enjoy every page of the Monitor and especially the Daily Features.

Quanah has a population of about 4000 and is located near the Panhandle section of Texas. I am 16 years old and a senior in high school. I should like very much to correspond with girls, about my age, from every state. I would especially like to hear from girls in foreign countries. I like all sorts of sports such as dancing, swimming and all kinds of games. I promise faithfully to write to all Mail Baggers who write me. Pauline W.

Columbia, Canada

Dear Editor:

Often I have thought about writing to the Mail Bag so now I shall make the attempt. I am very interested in the Monitor because it helps me a great deal in my school work. The subjects I like best are grammar and drawing.

Ocean Park is a small village. We have a beach and a lovely park here. My hobbies are swimming and dancing. I attend Sunday School at Blaine, Washington.

If some girls my age from England, California, or Texas will write to me, I will gladly answer all letters received. My age is 12. Florence R.

The following would like to receive letters:

Betty D. (12), Concord N. H.—From abroad.

Marian D. (12), Marshfield, Ore.—(Please send in your full name and address, Marian.)

Doris McR. (13), Seattle, Wash.

Leona H. (14), Auburn, Wash.—Especially from South America and Africa.

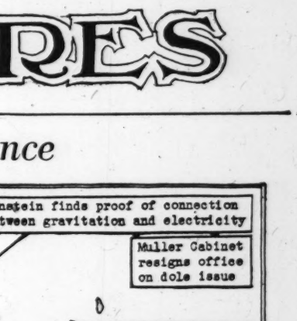
Barbara B. (14), Arlington, Mass.

Fay B. (14), St. Louis, Mo.—Girl Scout; studying Spanish.

Loizanne B. (16), Pewaukee, Wis.

Doris McK., Van Nuys, Calif.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



For All

Jacksonville, Ill.

IN A western town where there was no public kindergarten, a group of benevolently minded people conducted a free kindergarten for the children of the city unable to attend a private kindergarten.

One of the directors had a young son, quite gifted in drawing, who went with his father frequently to visit the school. At the recess period the boy became the children's entertainer, drawing pictures for them. Nearly always the children would beg for the pictures—which would be given somewhat reluctantly!

This attitude astonished the father, for unselfishness was characteristic with the child, and his playmates at home were loaded down with drawings when they went away after a visit with him.

Shortly before Valentine's Day the kindergarten board met at the father's home, and the little son was allowed to be present when they were discussing plans for an entertainment for the children on Valentine's Day. The moment the last member had gone the child rushed to his father and announced that he was going to make a valentine for every child in the kindergarten. His face was aglow with happiness. "Because, Daddy," he explained, "I don't like to give my drawings away at kindergarten when some of the little children have to go home without one because I haven't had time to make enough to go 'round."

The undertaking seemed rather a large one, for there were 60 kindergartners, but the father, realizing that there is no limit to the good one can do when one gives freely, gave his encouragement. From then on the child spent most of his time drawing and painting, and by Feb. 14 he had completed the 60 valentines. It is difficult to say which were the more pleased, the children receiving the valentines, or the little artist giving them!

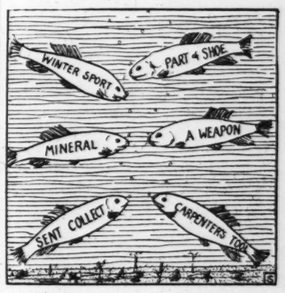
Brevities

Judge: Well, there's one advantage to that bigger golf ball, anyhow. You'll be able to top some of the shots you used to fan before.

Border Cities Star: "The mere fact that a man has a wife and two or three daughters does not mean to say he is bossed," declares Dorothy Dix. No, perhaps not, but he's working under a board of directors.

Ohio State Journal: A young man's fancy may turn to thoughts of love in the springtime, but to anyone who has to answer the door bell, the impression is that he's more concerned about selling magazine subscriptions and flavoring extracts.

Fish Puzzle



Can you name the six fish here represented?

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Maxim Puzzle:

"February makes a bridge and March breaks it."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Canada and the Liquor Problem

BECAUSE of certain vigorously presented arguments in the controversy over the prohibition law, the testimony given by E. C. Drury, former Prime Minister of Ontario, at Washington is of peculiar value. This fact indeed is evidently recognized by the newspapers which for one reason or another are most antagonistic to the prohibition law, for they gave to Mr. Drury's evidence a prominence and a fullness of report which speaks well for their purpose to be fair. A second day endeavor on the part of these papers to discredit Mr. Drury's testimony upon the plea that the prohibition he advocated was voted out by the people of Ontario is less creditable. What is of importance in his testimony is the irrefutable evidence that the use of intoxicants with the corollaries of crime and disaster, has increased under this much-vaunted system.

Whenever the charge has been uttered that the opponents of prohibition were attacking that law without offering anything constructive to succeed it, the defense has immediately been that they advocated the application to conditions in the United States of the Canadian liquor law. And, furthermore, that they were irrevocably opposed to the return of the saloon. Now, however, comes this former Prime Minister of Ontario, the most populous of the provinces of Canada, with the statement that there is no such thing as a Canadian liquor system. There are, he says, almost as many systems as there are provinces, and none of them has been successful. Dealing with the system as applied in Ontario, the province with which American tourists are most familiar, he declares that its first effect has been to increase enormously the consumption of liquor. In the first year of its operation $48,995,591 worth of liquor was sold. Last year the amount was $55,360,569 worth. As the Province has only 3,000,000 population, this seems to indicate a very liberal consumption of intoxicating beverages.

Of course, the immediate retort of American wets to this is that the huge consumption of liquor is due to the tourists from the United States visiting Ontario. To this Mr. Drury responds that even had every registered tourist consumed during his brief visit as much as the average Ontarian does in the whole year, it would account for only one-fifth of the consumption, and this assumption as to the bibulous accomplishments of the American tourists is obviously absurd. Not only has the consumption of liquor under this plan, so eagerly advocated by American wets, increased, but arrests for drunkenness have multiplied. In the last year of "prohibition" they were 11,370. Last year they increased to 15,931. During the same years prosecution for breaches of the liquor law were almost exactly doubled, while jail commitments for such offenses more than tripled. In 1923, when the very ineffective form of prohibition was in force, motor fatalities due to intoxication numbered 236. In 1929 there were 561.

These figures throw an illuminating light upon the system which a noisy, if not influential, minority in the United States would impose upon the American people. Precisely the same class of citizens attacked the Canadian prohibition law with the arguments which are familiar here. They insisted there that government control would do away with the recognized evils existing under prohibition, and would produce improved temperance conditions. The event has thoroughly disproved their contentions. It has disproved, too, the theory that bootlegging and speakeasies can be done away with by the substitution of control for prohibition. Indeed, the witness declared that the test had shown that control of the liquor traffic by government was impossible.

It is a matter of common notoriety that the habitual drinker, even one who drinks in moderation, desires to buy his liquor a drink at a time, and to consume it when and where bought. It is this fact that belies the optimistic hope of anti-prohibitionists that the substitution of government sale of liquor in bottles only, and a prohibition against its consumption at the place where purchased, will do away with the admitted evil of the saloon. Instead of so doing experience shows that it merely substitutes the speakeasy for the saloon, the proprietor of that resort purchasing his liquor from the Government and retailing it to his own great profit to individual customers. His resort will have all the evil characteristics of the old-time saloon, plus the fact that its very existence indicates a flouting of the law, in which his customers participate. This evil, now existing under prohibition, would be equally fostered under a system similar to that of the Province of Ontario. Indeed it is a matter of history that, when the State of South Carolina adopted and maintained its dispensary system, which was in most essentials similar to that in force in Canada, speakeasies were to be found next door to the state dispensaries, buying their supplies from the State and flourishing in defiance of law.

Any careful scrutiny of the efforts made to regulate or to control the liquor traffic results only in conviction of their entire futility. Complete prohibition, rigidly enforced, offers the most hopeful solution of a problem which has vexed mankind for many generations, although always allowance must be made for the difficulty of achieving 100 per cent enforcement. To say that this law can be abandoned without the return of the saloon with all its accessories is to ignore facts readily observable wherever government control has been attempted.

When the Job's the Thing

UNEMPLOYMENT continues to be an outstanding subject of public concern and discussion. How could it be otherwise? Whatever the correct estimate—whether less than 3,000,000 or more than 5,000,000 persons are without jobs—it is certain that a considerable percentage of the employable population of the country is directly concerned with the problem. To such persons and their dependents the London naval conference, the tariff, even the coming of spring, are matters of secondary interest. A job is their immediate concern.

One hopeful sign is that more and more thought is being directed to the obtaining of facts upon which to base remedies for unemployment. Special interest attaches to a bulletin just published by the New York State Department of Labor. It deals with "Unemployment in Buffalo, November, 1929." More than 9000 households were visited and questioned. More than 15,000 employable persons were covered by the survey.

Was the individual working full time on November 4? If not, for what proportion of full time was he employed? If idle, how long had he been so, and for what cause? These were the major inquiries. The answers were classified according to industries, age groups and sex. Have the causes of unemployment any relation to the age of the unemployed? How long does unemployment continue? With raw material such as was obtained by the investigators, statisticians can form tables which will throw a great deal of light on the general problem.

Studies such as this are expensive. In the case under discussion, however, 162 Buffalo college students, working under the direction of their professors, were unpaid enumerators. The population of Buffalo, according to the 1920 census, was a trifle over 500,000. Thus the individuals covered by the survey constituted a relatively small sample. The importance of the study, however, is not in respect of findings, but in respect of methods. Few comparable studies have been made before. Baltimore, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Columbus—these are the only American cities for which data of the sort have ever been secured.

The federal census about to be taken will ask questions dealing with unemployment, but the answers will relate to only one particular time. What is needed is continuous fact finding. If periodic surveys were made in particular regions the country over, on the Buffalo model, there would be a sufficient number of samples to warrant generalizations. Real information would be available. Then an intelligent start could be made toward the permanent reduction of unemployment.

Germany's Bridge of Ships

IN POOLING their resources without at the same time submerging the individuality of the merging lines, the German Merchant Marine has achieved what may be regarded as the pinnacle in corporate consolidations. The North German Lloyd and the Hamburg-American Lines, together with the secondary companies, will form a solidified system similar to that which has been achieved by Premier Mussolini in Italian shipping (although, in that case, without actual merging), and toward which Japan is similarly headed through the expansion of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Company.

The two German lines supplement each other's services effectively for the reason that the Lloyd Line now has in transatlantic service the two fastest ships on the Atlantic—the Europa having just broken the record crossing time of its sister, the Bremen—besides a fleet of smaller passenger and cargo vessels, while the Hamburg-American Line has concentrated on vessels of medium speed and cargo-carrying capacity.

Together the two lines will represent a total of at least 2,000,000 tons of shipping, comparing in size as well as in invested capital with the largest companies in the world. Competition will be eliminated and the sailings "staggered" in such a way as to effect economies in operation and provide a maximum of service between German ports and the United States.

Not only will the two companies—although operating as independent entities so far as name and prestige are concerned—provide a North Atlantic service, but they will also have vessels plying the lucrative Germany-South America route and running from Germany to the Far East. It is a merger which has been discussed repeatedly during recent years and, as in the case of consolidations within the United States, it was finally effected by banking interests rather than by actual operating men.

Support for the Channel Tunnel

THE Channel tunnel investigation committee appointed about a year ago has issued a report which, except for a "minute of dissent" from one of its members, is in favor of the scheme. The proposed tunnels, which would be thirty-six miles in length, just three times as long as the Simplon Tunnel, at present the longest in the world, are stated to be entirely practicable propositions from the engineering and geological points of view, and the cost, £30,000,000, seems eminently reasonable, especially in comparison with the £189,000,000 given as an estimate in some quarters last year.

Upon some industries (agriculture and shipping appear to be particularly, though probably unnecessarily, apprehensive) the economic effect of the tunnel might be adverse, but the general increase in the trade of the country that would no doubt result from it is regarded as making the project nationally advantageous, and it is significant that the Chambers of Commerce, on general grounds, approve it.

This being the attitude toward the tunnel scheme in the report upon which Parliament will take a decision, it may be recalled that France, a country which is concerned in the project as intimately as Great Britain, has shown herself its enthusiastic supporter. So convinced of the financial possibilities of the tunnel have been the French companies interested, that they have offered to furnish the whole of the capital required themselves. But the prospect of through communication between London and Berlin, Paris, Russia, Istanbul, Naples, Rome, Madrid, and the other great European centers, may prove attractive enough to render this unnecessary.

The attitude of the English railway companies is naturally very important. Both the London and North-Eastern and the London, Midland, and Scottish anticipate a certain amount of competition with their boat expresses, but the latter company thinks that the general increase of traffic which the tunnel would cause would offset this. The Southern Railway is said by the supporters of the scheme to be ready to build a special electric railway between Dover and London for the accommodation of the continental traffic only.

The military aspect of the tunnel, which has hitherto proved the chief obstacle to its construction, has not been considered by the report just issued, but it may be remarked that it was Marshal Foch's opinion that, had such a tunnel been available in 1914, far from its being a source of potential danger, it might even have prevented the war.

Taking a Tip From Jazz

AMERICAN music, according to Ildebrando Pizzetti, the Italian composer, should be performed more than it is in Europe. Musical works of today written in America, he believes, ought to be as well known to the European public as those originating in Italy, Germany, France and Great Britain are to audiences of the United States. In other words, when a vocal or an instrumental piece from an American pen proves acceptable in New York or Chicago, it deserves a chance of being heard in Milan or Vienna.

Serious music was of course what Mr. Pizzetti referred to, the kind he composes himself. And not only so, but his observation would be without particular significance, applied to light music. For among things that have been internationally popularized of late, one of the most conspicuous is the dance-tune of the American musical show. As the Viennese waltz once sped around the world, so the melody and rhythm of Broadway have passed over oceans and continents to general acquaintance. Jazz has become altogether cosmopolitan and needs not the championship of any conservatory professor, whatever may be his country.

American composers of orchestral music, chamber music and choral music have repined that they are neglected, while the fabricators of jazz are honored; but the question is, to be plain, whether American symphonies, quartets and cantatas exist that can be successfully produced in European halls. For answer, such works are every now and then appearing on programs of concert organizations, notably in Paris, where American composers like to reside, and in Rome, where holders of musical fellowships carry on their studies. These come to hearing largely through persuasion of one sort and another, no doubt, exerted either by the composers themselves or by institutions with which they are connected. But the state of affairs for which Mr. Pizzetti probably hopes is one that calls for inspiration rather than persuasion. Serious American music, that is to say, must, like jazz, be made so alive and expressive that European listeners find it irresistible.

New Judges, New Objections

SHOULD progressives in the United States Senate adopt the criticism launched by the publication, Labor, against Judge John J. Parker as an appointee to the Supreme Court, they may find they have a narrow line to walk if they are to maintain consistency with one of their early censures of the court. However reasonable may be their objections to the anti-union type of labor contracts over which the question arises, it is well to inquire where the proper recourse lies.

The charge that the federal courts have usurped legislative functions was prominent in the debates of six weeks ago. Now suppose that Judge Parker had decided oppositely in the contract case for which labor spokesmen attack him. If he had refused to enjoin picketers from urging employees to break their contracts which forbade them to join a union, he would either have had to permit an "impairment of the obligation of contract" which the Constitution forbids even to states or would have had to find some reason why the contract should not be recognized in law.

To be sure, courts have sometimes refused to enforce certain contracts on the ground that they were "contrary to public policy." There are many who believe that phrase applies to the so-called "yellow dog" contract by which a worker signs away his right to participate in collective bargaining. But that opinion is so far from unanimous that the court would have been going into the realm of legislation rather than jurisprudence had it so held. Indeed, the labor unions have recognized that the subject is a legislative one by proposing bills in several state legislatures to outlaw such contracts.

It is a salutary movement which seeks greater emphasis on human rights as compared with property rights in the Nation's highest judicial tribunal, and the more carefully the sponsors of this movement test their logic and reasonableness as they go, the more support they will attract to their views.

Editorial Notes

The poet's call of "Woodman, spare that tree!" has brought forth a royal response. The statement that a $16,000,000 fund has been established by John D. Rockefeller Jr., calling for government co-operation on a "50-50" basis in the purchase of forest lands to be saved from commercial lumbering, is the sort of practical fruitage that might well be emulated by others. The first reserve is to be on the outskirts of Yosemite National Park of California.

Bone-dry insurance, available only to teetotalers and to those who swear that they will never touch liquor during the remainder of their lives, will be offered presently in Indiana, according to World's Work. Here, certainly, will be a worthwhile policy for everyone to adopt.

Those college students who voted wet certainly show that they still have a whole lot to learn.

Problems of the day: Those the youngsters bring home from school.

Women Citizens and International Law

By ALMA LUTZ

THE World Conference for the Codification of International Law, now in session at The Hague—the first conference of its kind in history—marks an important step in the progress of internationalism.

The conference, following the suggestion of the Council of the League of Nations, is not confining itself to the mere registration of existing laws, but is trying to simplify these laws and adapt them to contemporary conditions of international life. The League of Nations also adopted a resolution calling attention to the interest which women have in this conference because of the presence on its agenda of the subject of nationality.

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The conference is of vital interest to women, for they feel that the time has come when the doctrine of equality should be written into international law. Nor are they alone in this. Distinguished international jurists at the meeting of the Institute of International Law, held at Briarcliff, New York, last October, adopted two declarations to the effect that states should make no discriminations of sex, race, or religion in their laws.

The first question before the conference is nationality. Codes are being suggested by some legal experts which would write into world law some of the existing discriminations against women. Women, however, are putting forward their own proposals and are insisting that nationality laws be based on the idea of equality between men and women.

The Inter-American Commission of Women, established at the sixth conference of American Republics to study the legal status of women in the Americas, is offering a nationality treaty which reads:

> The contracting parties agree that from the going into effect of this treaty there shall be no distinction based on sex in their law or practice relating to nationality.

This treaty is indorsed by many women's organizations throughout the world. It was indorsed by the governing board of the American Institute of International Law at its November meeting. James Brown Scott, an outstanding authority on international law, gives it his unqualified support.

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The International Federation of University Women and the International Alliance for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship, which is composed of member organizations from forty-three countries, including the League of Women Voters in the United States, demand that a married woman shall have the same right as a man to retain or to change her nationality.

The nationality laws of the various countries are now based on the theories of jus sanguinis (blood relationship) and jus soli (birth within a particular country), and great confusion and conflict of laws exist. Mr. Scott believes that the rule of "birth within a country," if universally and equally applied, would rid us of double or triple nationality and statelessness. Women are not asking that the fundamental of jus soli be adopted, but they are asking that if the law of jus sanguinis continues, the right of the mother to influence the nationality of the child of a marriage with an alien be recognized.

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The theory that the nationality of the wife is merged into that of the husband has been discarded by many countries, including Belgium, France, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Iceland, Finland, Albania, Estonia, Jugoslavia, Rumania, Russia, Turkey, China, Ecuador, Cuba, Guatemala, and the United States. These countries recognize the married woman's right to independent nationality with certain restrictions. Eight countries recognize the right of a wife to her own nationality. They are Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Panama, Paraguay, Uruguay, and the Soviet Union. Thirteen countries recognize the equality of the mother's and father's right to give nationality to their children.

Almost all nationality legislation since the war has taken into consideration the changed status of women. In the British Empire and Germany, where nationality laws have not yet been remade, there is an insistent demand for revision which would give women independent nationality rights.

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In the United States, the Cable Act of Sept. 22, 1922, contains liberal sections, such as:

> That the right of any woman to become a naturalized citizen of the United States shall not be denied or abridged because of her sex or because she is a married woman.
>
> That any woman who marries a citizen of the United States after the passage of this act, or any woman whose husband is naturalized after the passage of this act, shall not become a citizen of the United States by reason of such marriage or naturalization; but, if eligible to citizenship, she may be naturalized upon full and complete compliance with all requirements of the naturalization laws.

It does, however, contain other sections which are decidedly unfair. For instance, it provides, "That any woman citizen who marries an alien ineligible for citizenship shall cease to be a citizen of the United States," and says further that she cannot be naturalized during the continuance of the marital status. A male citizen is not so penalized when he marries an alien woman who is ineligible for naturalization.

Nationality has always been considered one of a man's most precious rights, and it is just as precious to a woman. The nations of the world at the Conference for the Codification of International Law have an opportunity to show by their actions that they value the allegiance of their women citizens.

From the World's Great Capitals—Berlin

BERLIN

HAND in hand with the propaganda movement for milk, great efforts are being made by the agricultural and municipal authorities to increase the consumption of rye bread and eggs. Many of the daily papers are advocating more rye bread, and in one a lively exchange of letters "for and against" has appeared. This bread, commonly known as black, although it is only gray, has been the staple food of Germans for generations. To foreigners, on account of its more or less sour flavor, it does not usually appeal. Of late years many Germans are eating more white bread and the rye crops have, it is said, suffered in consequence. When one remembers the pleasant changes that are rung upon English and American bread, the few varieties obtainable in Germany grow monotonous. A Bread Week is looming and is anticipated with interest.

As for eggs, although several million marks are provided by the Reich annually for the organization of that important branch of food, it is a strange fact that few new-laid eggs come into the market. Holland and Denmark are said to manage co-operation of farmers and shopkeepers much better. As a matter of fact, only those persons in Berlin who have direct connections with a poultry farm can obtain really new-laid eggs. "Puzzle: find the German Frischei!" has become a slogan, and the authorities have promised to supply the market shortly with fresh eggs bearing a special inscription. All these measures have their origin in the recent Green Week or agricultural exhibition which is an annual institution here, with the laudable aim of aiding German agriculture in all its branches.

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Like a fairy tale sounds the new process of cleaning automobiles in a large garage built by a Berlin architect and situated in the city. The most travel-stained, muddy and dusty "auto" conceivable may be taken to this garage, and often ten to twelve minutes—during which the driver may rest and partake of light refreshment in the waiting room—the vehicle, large or small, presents as spick-and-span an appearance as when first purchased. Some 2200 automobiles can be thus transformed daily in this newly constructed "wash-house." The process of cleansing is entirely automatic. By means of a powerful force pump the first coat of mud is removed by cold water, then huge sponges filled with warm water spring forward as if by magic and wash the body; next the car is dried by hot-air application and polished, after which the upholstery is cleaned by a vacuum pump, and windows and nickel parts are "shined" mechanically. Finally, the metal parts that are liable to rust are syringed with a little liquid grease and hey, presto! your car is finished and you can hardly recognize it.

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Bengt Berg, the great Swedish explorer of birds' haunts and habits and writer of numerous delightful books about his travels, has just received two honors in appreciation of his work: the honorary membership and the gold pin of the Berlin Tierschützverein (S. P. C. A.) and the Perner Medal, which is the highest distinction the German S. P. C. A. has to bestow and which has not been awarded for fifteen years. Perner was a Bavarian, born late in the eighteenth century, who devoted himself to the welfare of animals and started the S. P. C. A. in Germany after English models. He founded a society in Munich against cruelty to animals as early as 1842 and, later on, divided the sum of 70,000 gulden, or florins, between Germany and Austria for the upkeep of their respective S. P. C. A.'s. In acknowledgment of this generous act the city of Vienna and the principality of Reuss founded the gold Perner Medal. Bengt Berg, surely a worthy recipient of these honors, has declared his willingness to accept them.

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Seldom has a winter in this country been so full of contrasts as this. In some parts, snow has afforded ample opportunity for skiing, but in others the inability to exercise that popular sport has caused disappointment. In spite of a bitter "Russian" east wind blowing in Berlin, and a temperature at zero, many bushes and shrubs in the parks and open spaces are bravely shooting forth their buds. The beautiful Black Forest lake, the Titisee, is frozen over and capital skating is being enjoyed there, while a stone's throw from the lake the first violets are in bloom! It is said that only six winters in the last century have been attended by such high average temperatures as the present year.

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At the present time of business depression every storekeeper is especially eager to obtain and to keep good customers, and every firm must ascertain the prices of its competitors in order to regulate its own prices. A leading Berlin firm of ladies' outfitters, considered by many people to deal only in the most expensive goods, has hit upon an original idea. To show that really high-class articles need not be dearer because of their excellence the firm announces that any customer who can prove that he or she can purchase the same article elsewhere at a lower figure will immediately be paid the difference. This is naturally proving a good advertisement, as the firm no doubt intended.

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News comes from Leipzig that the famous collection of old musical instruments assembled by Wilhelm Heyer of Cologne, and acquired from him by the State of Saxony, has now been arranged in the Grassi Museum of that city. Its 2600 catalogue numbers include an immense number of historic instruments of all kinds and dates. Among them are the Christofori piano with the earliest hammer mechanism, made in Florence in 1726, and a hammer piano by Stein of Augsburg, from the year 1773. The collection presents absorbing interest for music students.

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An entirely new departure which, it is to be hoped, will prove a great success, is the new room just added to the main railway station at Königsberg in East Prussia. It is a third class waiting room, where smoking is not permitted and only non-alcoholic drinks are served. The chief beverage obtainable is milk, hot or cold.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed; but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"One Fold, and One Shepherd"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In language fraught with imperishable meaning, the Apostle to the Gentiles declared: "Though I speak with the tongues of men and of angels, and have not charity [love], I am become as sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal. . . . Charity suffereth long, and is kind; charity . . . beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things. Charity never faileth."

Such is the practical activity of love when rightly understood and applied. When men and women everywhere shall have come to understand in a provable way the eternal facts underlying the above quotation, and shall have made them the criterion of their daily conduct—their thinking and their doing—then will there be no feeling of ill will, no lack of sincere forgiveness, no "remnant of sectionalism," as stressed in your editorial some time ago.

Then, indeed, will the North and the South, the East and the West,—the four corners of the earth,—have been united in the strong, unbreakable bonds of charitable love, the very love which casteth out all fear. Thus, and thus only, will the prophecy of the great Master have been fulfilled: "And there shall be one fold, and one shepherd."

Los Angeles, Calif. STOKES ANTHONY BENNETT.

Stabilization of the Tariff

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Speaking of the relation of the pending tariff bill to business, you say in an editorial published on February 20: "Stabilization of the tariff and assurance that it is not going to be tampered with again are the conditions which would bring security and prosperity to business." This desirable end will not be accomplished if the new tariff law includes President Hoover's pet scheme for "flexible" or "commission made" tariffs.

Under the proposed law, as passed by the House, but changed by the Senate, it would be possible constantly to make substantial changes in tariff rates, thus disturbing business and making it impossible for merchants to know what commodities would cost at any future time.

Should the American valuation policy, urged by the extreme high tariff advocates, be adopted, the resulting confusion and uncertainty would be multiplied many times. Since the customs duties would be increased as the price of domestic articles advanced, there would be created an endless chain of higher duties and higher prices that would throw the whole mercantile system into hopeless confusion.

New York, N. Y W. C.